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Vol. XVIII. { A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN BAND, Agent.

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For the Herald and Journal.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Away to the School of the Prophets, ye called Of the Lord, his gospel of might to proclaim; Away to the school, by his spirit installed, Gird on your strong armor to fight in his name.

Drink deep of the fountains of truth from his word, Of Biblical lore dig the uttermost mine; With ardor's warm glow let your bosoms be stirred, To lay up the treasures of wisdom divine.

Shall ignorance flattered lift up her dull head, And, blind as the blindest, lead on without aim ? Shall wisdom's best blossoms lie withered and dead, For lack of the waters of knowledge ? O, shame !

No! God giveth talents, lays out the wide field Of mental endowment, and then, it is plain, Our duty, as clear as the light lies revealed, To improve on our gifts, like the usurer's gain.

The School of the Prophets is open-O hear, Ye workmen preparing to work for the Lord; Like clouds, and as doves to their windows, appear To seek for the riches hid deep in his word.

Hail! lights of the church! hail! ye sons of devotion .-A banner is ready to float on the air; And its motto is " Knowledge !" behold with emotion, True holiness gratified places it there.

Ah! would that the invalid writer could seize, With health in his veins, on the flag as unfurled, And flinging the peanon abroad to the breeze. Declare the glad tidings of truth to the world.

For the Herald and Journal.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR,

ADDRESSED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN THE MAINE CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren,-We have delayed the publication of the remaining numbers of our circular, a few weeks, on account of the late unusual press of matter on the columns of the Herald. In our previous articles, we called your attention, First, to the facts relative to the alarming deficiency in the receipts of your ministers, during the past year; and Secondly, to the causes of this state of

things. We now invite your attention,
Ill. To the tendency of this state of things.— If the facts relating to the deficiency of your ministers, which we have spread before you, be correct, and we have traced these facts to their legitimate causes, a state of things in our church in this Conference is presented, which can but be disastrous in its tendency upon all our denominational interests. Particularly we remark,

1. It is oppressive in its bearing upon the pecuniary interest of your ministers. We cannot persuade ourselves that you are apprised of its bearing in this respect; for it is of such an extraordinary character, we can but think that, if you had turned your attention to it, it must havearoused you, generally, to a determined effort to correct the evil. We have the surprising anyou, but about \$37,000, you have paid an average of but about one dollar and ninely centseach; whereas, if it has cost the ministers an average of over three hundred dollars each, to live, as we have seen it must, while they have actually received an average of but about two hundred dol lars each, (including in the calculation the superannuated men,) it follows, that they have actually paid for the support of the gospel among you, or which is the same thing, they have paid, in the way of sustaining themselves, while preaching the gospel among you, an average of about one hundred dollars each! You have paid for the support of the gospel the past year, an average of \$1.90 each, and the ministers an average of \$100 each; so that each minister has paid as much as every fifty-two of the members. To illustrate, still further, the oppressive bearing of this, suppose that one of you was engaged in business which just furnished you and your family the means of living, and no more; and then you were required to pay out of this bare living, one hundred dollars a year for the suppart of the gospel, would you not feel greatly oppressed? Is it less oppressive for your minister to pay one hundred dollars a year out of his actual living, for the support of the gospel, than it is for you? The ministers in this Conference, superannuated and effective, have paid, during the past year, out of their actual living, in the rm of deficiency, the surprising sum of at least \$18,000. And the conviction forces itself upon us, that a reference to our missionary reports, would prove that your misisters have paid for the support of the gospel among you, during the past year, as much as you all have paid during the ast ten years, to extend the benefits of the gospel to the eight hundred millions of your brethren heathen lands, who are perishing for the bread of life. You cannot fail to perceive, therefore, that this state of things is exceedingly oppresswe in its bearing upon the pecuniary interests of your ministers. 2. It is oppressive in its bearing upon the feel-

ings of your ministers. Such a great and crying sency in their receipts, must, very naturally lead them to the conclusion that their services are not appreciated. How could it be otherwise, than that they should be forced to such a conclusion as this, when they have labored on from year to year, in a course of wasting and prostrating toil, and have constantly fallen short of a npetent subsistence for themselves and families? And as to the oppressive bearing of this upon their feelings, we are well assured that no mortal man can appreciate it but those who have actually experienced it. We are not extensively advised as to the experience of individuals genetally, among your ministers; there is one individual, however, among them, with whose history we are perfectly familiar; and from it, though his istory may be regarded as much more barren of painful incident that most of others, we will present an illustrative fact or two. He served you ten years as a single man, and for this ten years service he received something short of eight hundred dollars, when he knew, that with he ordinary blessing of Providence, he could have received a \$1000 a year, during the whole time, in the useful and honorable employment of leaching; and one year, during the time, he had the misfortune to lose one hundred and twenty dollars, in the death of his horse, and otherwise; and he received of the people, with whom he labored, for his services, and to make up his provident dential loss, the sum of seventy-five dollars; and the very next year, in another field, he received but eighteen dollars for his services; so that, during these two years, he received twenty-seven dolars less than the amount which he actually lost; and twenty-seven dollars besides; and probably

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1847.

the wear and tear upon his constitution was never titic of the Christian religion is, that its resources have hope, they are, of all men, the most mis- heavenly relishes .- Pollock. erable. The great body of the men who are receiving

but a scanty annual pittance, as your ministers, are men who have the ability to succeed in the lucrative professions, and the various departments of business, as well as any of you; but for Christ's sake, and for souls' sake, and for your sake, they have abandoned all their worldly prospects, with poses of their ministry, by falling short, by about one-third, of receiving even a subsistance, it cannot fail to grind heavily upon their feelings. These men "are in an evil case." On the one hand, an awful sound is ringing in their ears, "Wo is me if I preach not the gospel;" while on the other, the church, by her fearful delinquency, is sending them into "this market states". But never abild she had not with a wall them-selves.

These selves of family friendship, to join in the excursion of the day? No, no! A nobler object was theirs; but before I mention the object, I will say a word of the individuals themselves.

One of them had once given her heart to the Savier, and entered the road which leads to heaven. we awfully fear that there is annually expended among our people, a much greater sum for artibe shielded from a persecuting father—this was cles which are not only useless, but positively in- the object of her morning visit. jurious, than is expended to sustain the institutions spare you the pains of contemplating so dark a to get help on their heavenward way. picture, but we cannot resist the conviction, that fidelity to the truth and interests of our Zion, imperiously require us to lay it before you.

M. Hill,

Gardiner, Me., April 16.

For the Herald and Journal.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.

S. ALLEN.

prevail, arises from the fact that we have a law author of that Index, as he maintains. now, and the recent decision of the U. S. Court But Br. Coles strongly intimates, that I bormay lull the temperance hosts into a belief, that rowed my Index from the English Hymn Book. no counter action on our part is necessary .- I did, indeed, send down to the Provinces, and

T. HILL.

Mercer, Me., March 31.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE PARTING REQUEST.

I had finished my labors in M-, and was about to leave its people, perhaps for ever. The exercises of the last meeting were ended, and our farewells had been spoken, when I was called aside by two young ladies-mere girls of four-I learned they had a parting request to What think you, dear reader, that request was, from girls so young? It was, that I would remember them in my prayers! And for what should I pray? That they might be entirely sanctified to God. The angels of God heard that request with delight, and they are my witnesses how faithfully I regarded it.

THE MARTYR SAINTS. Is there no one that loves to wander about Zion, "and the flowing brooks beneath, that wash their hallowed feet," and to sing on sacred harps the achievements of the saints? Is there no one warmed with the flame of their devotion, and touched near the heart with their patriotic sufferings, that will twine laurels to their sacred memory into the sweet numbers of immortal melody? of modern taste, or is it sacred for the song of the bard? But why should we call for the poet's? Even now their praises sound angelic. Who are these which are arrayed in white robes, and whence come they? "These are they," respond the choirs of heaven, "these are they which come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before in the English Hymn Book, three words and the throne of God, and serve him day and night three references only excepted;" whereas, the in his temple; and he that sitteth on the throne truth is, in all the references under the letter A, shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the one taken from the English Hymn Book. The most sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb, of the hymns, indeed, were found by the aid of which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed the English Index, but the references indicating

in addition to more than half which I obtained by

the aid of the English Index, I obtained a large

did he, after the original copy was destroyed,

send to me for another copy, and request me to

incorporate in it the hymns of the Supplement?

trust, will induce me to trouble you further.

TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Among the many excellent remarks which

have at different times appeared in your pages, rel-

ative to the inspired prophecies, I do not recollect

ciple had not been afraid of losing some of his

thirty or forty millions of money with them.'

M. HILL

Gardiner, Me., April 13.

most labor upon the Index.

greater, during the whole course of his ministry, than during these two years. This, indeed, is a fessors. If the wickedness and cruelty of men single case, and some may think it is one which gather about them with a more frowning aspect, tion, we are inclined to the opinion, that cases countenance. If the calamities and sufferings of equally, and even more oppressive, are of much life embattle themselves thicker and thicker around more frequent occurrence than is generally be- them, the objects on which they have fixed their

seldom has a parallel; but from actual observa- their Redeemer looks upon them with a kinder lieved. Is it not, therefore, emphatically true, hopes beyond the grave, come into a better light, that "if, in this life, only," Methodist ministers and fill their souls more abundantly with their

For the Herald and Journal.

THE MORNING VISIT.

It was a beautiful winter morning, and every no other hope, so far as this world is concerned, conveyance had been chartered by the pleasure of receiving but merely a subsistence for them-selves and families, and inheriting an early two modest females rung at my door. They grave; but when, from year to year, they are were ushered in, and soon made known the obconstantly embarrassed in accomplishing the pur-poses of their ministry, by falling short, by about reader, that object was? Was it to avail them-

sending them into "this warfare at their own heaven. But, poor child, she had met with percharges." If there were a deficiency of peculiar secution, where she ought to have received protecability on the part of the church, it would be an tion, and had turned aside by reason of the roughalleviating circumstance; but we think it can, by ness of the way. After wandering some month no means, be justly plead that there is. Indeed, away from God, she was now made willing to re-

The other, a pensive, distrustful soul, came to of the gospel. A growing conviction that this is introduce her friend, and seek counsel and conno fancy sketch, but a picture fully authorized by facts which are constantly developed all around affections of both were set on Heaven, and the us, can but press increasingly heavy upon the object of their visit, while all around were feast-feelings of your ministers. We would gladly

For the Herald and Journal.

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

Mr. Editor,-I perceive, by the last Herald,

that Br. Coles persists in urging his claim to the exclusive authorship of the Index of Subjects in our Hymn Book. How this can consist with the facts to which I have called his attention, and Dear Brother,-It does our hearts good to see which I will here briefly repeat, is a problem, a dash of your pen occasionally, in the Herald, which, to say the least, he has by no means endeavoring to stir us up on the subject of Temsolved. 1. My Index was prepared, and a copy perance. We need it now, if ever. At the sit- of it in the hands of the Book Agents, a year or ting of the last Legislature, a good and wholesome more before his was touched; and there is realaw-as far as it goes-was enacted, for the son to believe that Br. Coles had access to it.regulation and suppression of the sale of ardent 2. After this copy was destroyed, in the general spirit. The law, and the framers of it, are held destruction which took place at the burning of up to scorn and contempt by the rum power, the Book Room, Br. Coles wrote me at Redding, and every effort is being made to seek its destruc-tion, this coming session. Petitions are in circu-lation, as thick as tadpoles in summer. Every nouncement to make, that each minister in this rum-seller, and all his bloated customers, are as the Supplement, all which I did according to order. Conference has paid, during the past year, for active in obtaining signatures, as their master,

3. This copy Br. Coles acknowledged, in the presthe support of the gospel among you, as much as every fifty-two members of the church! This will appear by a reference to the following facts:

active in obtaining signatures, as their master, the devil, is in ruining them. They talk with a positiveness of success, that shows that no stone will appear by a reference to the following facts:

active in obtaining signatures, as their master, the devil, is in ruining them. They talk with a positiveness of success, that shows that no stone will be left unturned, to accomplish their fiendish published in the Hymn Book.

The fact that If you number, in this Conference, 20,000 mem- purposes. In many places, all political consider- not far from two-thirds of the entire published bers, as stated in the Minutes, and have raised ations are swallowed up by this one great mam- Index, taken together, are substantially the same for the support of the ministers laboring among mouth idea. Down with the law! Down with as mine, is strong evidence that he did use that What are such men but destruc- copy pretty freely, as he acknowledged. tionists, rum Jesuits, or Jacohins? What is safe the same conversation in which Br. C. made the in their hands? In one town in the State, where above named acknowledgement, he was undermost of the voters are on one side, they scraped stood to explicitly concede the inaccuracy of the up their candidates from the minority, and put them in, because they were mean enough to him the exclusive authorship of the Index.—pledge their votes against the present law. This 6. After the publication of the Index, Br. Coles is not a solitary instance that can be found among us.

It was thought the decision of the United States side of the cover, which I received at the time, Court would throw the rum party all aback. But and retain still, not as an adequate compensation not so. That decision has been like cold water for my services, but as an evidence of obligation to our thirsty souls, it is true, in prosecuting our for those services. I did not, however, suppose, at enterprise. But on the other hand, it has wrought the time, that Br. Coles was under any obligation up the rumites to the utmost pitch of fury. The to me for those services, but that the "Concern" rum party embody wealth, obtained by the blood was the debtor, and that Br. Coles was merely its of souls, and a combined influence, that is truly agent in that matter. Such are the facts which appear to me to have an important bearing upon My fears that political rummies may, for a while, the question whether Br. Coles is exclusively the

> Nothing but "eternal vigilance" will keep what obtained of our neighbors, the Wesleyan missionis gained. Are we willing to lose this mighty aries, an English Hymn Book, and availed mygrasp upon power? Are we prepared to have self of all the aid I could get from it; and I prontemperance the order of the day again? God of cured all the assistance I could, from the Indexes justice and mercy, lend us thine aid, or all is lost. of all other hymn books I could lay my hands on. This is what I never denied, and it never occurred to me, that the aid I received from the sources referred to, was at all inconsistant with the claim of having got up that Index. Benson was greatly indebted to Henry, Doddridge, and Wesley, in the composition of his Commentary; but still it is Benson's Commentary. Wesley was similarly indebted to Bengelius for his commentary; still it is Wesley's Notes. But to come a little nearer home. It is by no means clear that Br. Coles is not as deeply indebted to Cruden for his Pocket Concordance," which he claims to have got up, as I am to the English Hymn Book for my Index. If my indebtedness to the English Hymn Book, is the circumstance on which Br. Coles bases the very serious imputation which he casts upon my "literary honesty," can he fail to perceive that he has laid himself liable to a simiar imputation in respect to his Concordance, and precisely the same, according to his own showing, in respect to his Index? I will not urge upon him the serious imputation involved in the circumstance of his having repeatedly acknowledged, in private, his indebtedness to my Index, and then, apparently, so surprisingly denying it before the public; for I will yet hope that this mystery is susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. Till this explanation is given, however, it might be regarded as a "grave" question, whether Br. Coles is the man to read us Down Easters a homily, as he does, on " literary honesty," or even on aspiring to "such a frail and empty bubble" as literary reputation, when, for three years, he has been publicly claiming, either in person, or Is the theme not soft enough for the refined ear by his representatives, the literary reputation of having made that dadex, while I, sincerely supposing I was justly entitled to it, refrained from urging my claim till I was emphatically called out before the public.
>
> But Br. Coles is "not quite correct" in his

representation of my indebtedness to the English Hymn Book. He says that "Br. Hill's Index unthem, and shall lead them unto living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

One grand and peculiarly excellent character
The Engish Index, but the references indicating the Engish Index, but the references indicating the Longish Index, but the references indicating the conspirators was to add a new proof to the truth of his doctrines.

"Voltaire had not, eighteen years after, given that, too, by a very laborious process; and this, I presume, is precisely the process which Br. Coles in ever went through, but is indebted to my Index

This account was published in one of the city papers, last week, and the same story was told in

for all the references that were obtained in that | with Frederic, he endeavored to prevail with the | most of the journals. We cut it out, at the time, way. The process was this :- (1.) All the hymus Empress of Russia. He writes to her, If your designing to add a few words of our own experireferred to in the English Index, had to be looked majesty is in regular correspondence with Ali Bey, out in the English Hymn Book, and the references amount to several thousands. (2.) Those hymns which are not in our Hymn Book, had to be sifted out of those which are. (3.) Then each particular hymn used, had to be looked out

in our Hymn Book, then it had to be examined to see if it was appropriate to the subject under which I proposed to place it; and if it was found that Christ and his prophets were imposters."

to be appropriate, after ascertaining its number in our book, it was set down. This laborious process we had to go through, not only with every hymn obtained in this way, but with every hymn as often as it was used under different subjects; so that instead of going carefully through the Hymn Book once, as Br. Coles said he did, I think that the attempt was made, and that it was defeated in the manner described by Ammianus Marcellinus. Voltiare's plan seems to have been half in jest; though, had the project been favorably received, it can scarcely be doubted but that he references which we did, by means of the English Index.

Br. Coles abicles is moved by a difficult thing to lian; as for the project itself, it would have proved. Br. Coles thinks it would be a difficult thing to prove that I bestowed more labor on that Index nothing but the impiety of the devisers, had it been than be did. It strikes me as not difficult at all. put into execution ; for, as the Abbe Gregoir, in As near as I can ascertain, there are something more than half of the references obtained by means of the English Index, and the process of obtaining them in that way is certainly not less laboriate, as we have seen, than the way in which Br. Coles obtained what he selected; but in addition to more than half of the references of obtaining them in that way is certainly not less laboriates, as we have seen, than the way in which Br. Coles obtained what he selected; but in addition to more then half out of the selected; but

PAYSON, A MAN OF PRAYER.

As a preacher, Payson was eminently prayer-

amount in the same way he did. Again, he says his Index was made in the month of Dec., 1837, when he was "confined to a sick room, ful. It was manifest in private intercourse with with inflammation of the lungs, and with frequent his divine Master. "Payson," said an elderly turns of bleeding, and great physical debility,"— minister of Christ, respecting him, "Payson does that during this time and under these circum- not need to go to the throne of grace, for he is stances he "did indeed perform the whole labor, [of making it,] and much more." Now, to the and was leaving for the field where I labored sixbest of my knowledge and belief, the month of teen years, he said to me, -"Brother M., I would Dec., 1837, nor any other month in the year, is never leave my study without having first praynot long enough for me, in my best estate, to do ed." And he seemed to read the holy word with the labor I did, and was done under my direc- much prayer. He studied, he planned, he wrote, tion, in getting up that Index, notwithstanding all he pronounced his sermons, in prayer. He seem-Br. Coles reports me to have borrowed from the ed to be habitually sensible that God only could English Hymn Book. Unless, therefore, it can give his words success; and such was his faith be proved that Geo. Coles is a very much in the efficacy of prayer, that he once said to the "smarter man" (in the Yankee sense of this writer, "If I really knew I needed two such phrase) when he is sick, than Moses Hill is when worlds as this for my own private accommodahe is well, the latter must have bestowed the tion, I should no more hesitate to ask for them. than I should hesitate to ask for my daily bread. Br. Coles is "not quite correct" in assuming, And exercising this faith in the efficacy of as he does, that I claimed, in my recent article, twice as much credit as he awarded me. The in prayer for the Holy Spirit to accompany his truth is, I made no such claim at all. I could efforts in the ministry. Here was his chief denot properly have filed in so exceedingly small a pendence for success. For though his powers of claim as he represents; for in reference to the oratory were far above most in the holy office published Index to which my claim had respect, though his imagination was most inventive and ne awards me just no credit at all, and inasmuch brilliant, seldom surpassed, his memory remark as twice nought are nothing, my claim would still ably tenacious, and his reading extensive, yet his be just nothing at all, even if he should grade dependence for success, I repeat it, was on the ciously admit it to be just twice as much as he al. promised assistance of the Holy Spirit. This The truth is, I only claimed a frank ac- was seen in his sermons. It was specially seen knowledgement of the facts in the case—the facts in his addresses at the throne of grace. The aswhich, I regret to say, Br. Coles seems so sur-prisingly to evade. In conclusion, I wish to in-ner in prayer, made to feel that their minister him if he thinks it at all probable that leaned upon an Almighty arm, in his great work he would have engaged in the preparation of the Index he did, if I had not furnished mine the year before? If he was not acquainted with my In- was his only hope.—Christian Mirror. dex, and expected to get some help from it, why

ONE DROP AT A TIME.

If he did not actually get help from it, why did he "Life," says the late John Foster, " is exper so repeatedly acknowledge it before witnesses in diture; we have it, but are continually losing it, private, by admitting the inaccuracy of the announcement of the Quarterly—by admitting directly that he obtained help from it, and by sendder the doom to stay there till his death; and suping me a copy of the Hymn Book, as an acknowledgement of it? And, particularly, if he
did not get the references from my Index which
did not get the references from Today to the knows, suppose, that the quantity were obtained by the aid of the English Index, I wish to inquire how he did get them. Did he go through with the laborious process which I ave stated?

I regret, exceedingly, Mr. Editor, that it has how would he feel each time of drawing, and seemed necessary to lax you or your readers each time of thinking of it? Not as if he had a with this personal controversy, but others whose judgment I am bound to respect thought that the the facts connected with the origin of the "In-had it, and my having it to-day, is the very cause dex." This I have now made, so far as I have that I shall not have it on some day that is apbeen apprised of them, and no circumstances. I proaching. And at the same time I am compelled to this fatal expenditure!' So of our mortal, transient life! And yet men are very indisposed to admit the plain truth, that life is a thing which they are in no other way possessing, than as ne-cessarily consuming; and that even in this imper-VOLTAIRE'S PLAN TO REBUILD THE fect sense of possession, it becomes every day less a possesion !

MATCH VENDERS.

to have seen any allusion to what has often struck There are a certain class of parents in this city me as one very strong corroboration of their truth. I mean the attempts which have been made, mostly Germans, who make it a practice to send but in vain, to defeat their accomplishment, their children abroad each day, with trifling as The modern state of the Jews is an invincible ar- ticles, to peddle in the streets and stores, and, in gument on this subject; but what I intend more many instances, these little merchants are the only particularly to urge at present, as an illustration of means of support to a large family. The busimy remark, is the plan conceived by Julian, and ness of selling matches has long been a means of revived by D'Alembert and Voltaire, to rebuild employ to hundred of children, of both sexes, and the temple of Jerusalem. I shall give the account of this transaction in the words of the Abbe nile dealers in phosphorus and brimstone are often rewarded by daily wages that the stout labor-"It is well known what strength the Christian er might enry. This success of their children religion draws from the fulfilling of the prophe-cies, and particularly from those of Daniel, and rents to such a degree that they have fixed the sum of Christ himself, on the fate of the Jews and which each shall bring home at night, in some their temple. Julian, the apostate, in order to instances as high as six or eight shillings netearngive the lie to Christ and to the prophet Daniel, ings, and in case their child does not deposit the had sought to rebuild the temple. It is also known, required amount at the conclusion of its daily pilthat flames bursting forth from the earth, at divers grimage, the innocent delinquent is often severely

times, and devouring the workmen, had obliged him to desist from the undertaking. DAlembert was not ignorant of this act of the divine vengeance having been certified by a multitude of eye-witnesses. He had undoubtedly seen it re-instances. On Tuesday night last, during the tercorded in Ammianus Marcellinus-an author of rific shower, which drove all pedestrians, except anquestionable authority, for he was the friend of the watchful policeman, within doors, a little girl Julian, and, like him, a Pagan. But this did not named Amelia Shrider, only nine years old, was hinder him from writing to Voltaire, 'You probably found wandering about the streets of the 11th know that at this present time there is in Berlin a district, weeping bitterly. On being questioned Jew, who, expecting Mahomet's Paradise, is in the in regard to the cause of her grief, she said that meantime gone to wait on your former disciple, in she had been sent out by her parents to sell match-the name of the Sultan Mustapha. Writing to that country the other day, I mentioned, that if the king (of Prussia) would but say the word, it ket, and dared not go home. The poor little girl would be a fine opportunity to have the temple of had probably been partially overcome by the ex-cessive heat of the day, and consequently not been "That word was not said by the former disci- so successful as usual. ole, and D'Alembert gives the following reason

She was taken to the station-house, and it being Voltaire: 'I have no doubt that we should nearly midnight, officer Glessing was instructed to have succeeded in our negotiation for the rebuild-ing of the temple of the Jews, if your former dis-ural parents for thus forcing a child of her tender years to prefer the peltings of the storm and the Jewish worthies, who could have carried away lightning of heaven, to the wrathful looks and storm of words, if not blows, that would gree Thus, in spite of all inclination to give the lie to the God of the Christians, even the sordid interest who were the authors of her being, and her natof the conspirators was to add a new proof to the ural guardians and protectors. We hope to be

TERMS, \$2.00 IN ADVANCE No. 17.

ance; going, however, more to show the industry of these little foreigners, and the help they render to their parents, than to illustrate any harshness or unreasonable exaction on the part of the parents. Almost every morning, last winter, in coming to the office, we overtook a party of these little folks, four in number, of ages varying from seven or eight to twelve or thirteen, making their way through the cold and snow and darkness-it is rather dark at six o'clock of a winter morningto a match factory in Twelfth street, where, they told us, they worked from the first to the last

glimpse of daylight.
It seems hard that such young creatures should be sent abroad at such unseasonable hours, and made to work so steadily, without an hour of recreation or enjoyment, except on the blessed Sabbath; but they seemed to be in vigorous health, and cheerful, for their tongues were running merrily in their native German, and every now and then they would break out in peals of joyous laugh-ter which seemed to negative all possible idea of physical suffering, or even of privation. What may be done all, this time, for the development of their intellects, or the training of their immortal souls, is another question.—Commercial Adver-

EFFECTS OF PRAYER.

A woman came to Halle one day, and said to Agustus Hermann Franke, that it was as possible that the steeples should fall prostate, as that she should lay down her hatred to her mother-in-law. who had so abused and outraged her that she could never be reconciled. Franke replied, "I am not surprised at your words, as I am persuaded that you are not able to reconcile yourself to your mother-in-law. You can be able only if you implore God's grace to do it. And now from my heart I ask you to promise me, that you will pray to God for a forgiving temper." The woman could not refuse. Some days after, she returned, and said, "Now I will go and be reconciled to my mother-in-law." She did so. Her own pastor asked her, why she had not done so before. She replied, "You admonished me to be reconciled, but did not tell me how to get a forgiving spirit by praying to God."

Philip James Spencer had a son of eminent talents, but preverse and extremely vicious. All means of love and persuasion were without success. The father could only pray, which he continued to do, that the Lord God might yet be pleased to save his son, at any time and in any way. The son fell sick; and while lying on his bed in distress of mind, nearly past the power of speech or motion, he suddenly started up, clasped his hands and exclaimed, "My father's prayers like mountains surround me !" Soon after his anxiety ceased-a sweet peace spread over his face-his malady came to a crisis, and the son was saved, in body and soul. He became another man. Spener lived to see his son a respectable man, in public office, and happily married. Such was the change of his life after his conversion.

A GAMESTER'S CLOSE OF LIFE.

The Church of England Quarterly Review points a moral deduced from the life of a notorious gambler, known in England as "Riley of Bath," to all persons who are or may be induced, to engage in this unlawful and dishonorable proand he, for a time, lived a life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance. He was the companion of sovereigns; he squandered money with a profusion amounting to insanity, and won it by a good fortune that seemed connected with the supernatural. Nor was he free from generous and daring sentiments. He, on one occasion risked an entire colossal fortune, on the hazard of the die, against a Russian estate, the slaves on which he was desirous of restoring to freedom He succeeded in his attempt, and accomplished his desire. Subsequently he ran a brief course of dazzling splendor; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became unlucky, and found fortune, and wealth and friends desert him. At length the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished and penniless; and finally he who had feasted emperors and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the miserable alleys of the great metropolis.

SANCTIFICATION.

A friend of Archbishop Usher's, supposing that he had approximated very near to a state of sanctification, and was therefore more experimentally acquainted with its nature than almost any other Christian of his age, very earnestly solicited him to give his views on that in print. Usher promised to comply with his friend's wishes, but some time having elapsed without his doing it, his friend charged him with remissness in the performance of his engagements. The archbishop answered, that he could not plead guilty to the charge, for the non-fulfilment of his promise had not arisen from neglect; but the more he had contemplated the subject, the more he discovered how very circumscribed his knowledge of it was, and he confessed himself totally inadequate to the task assigned him." "Men," said he, " little understand what sanctification and the new creature mean; it is no less than for a man to be brought to an entire resignation of his own will to the will of God, and to live in the offering up his heart continually in the flames of love, as a whole burnt offering to

IN STORM, STFER ON.

The mariners sailing with St. Paul bore up ngainst the tempest, whilst either art or industry could be riend them. Finding both to fail, and that they could not any longer bear up into the wind, they even let the ship drive. I have endeavored in these distemperate times, to hold up my spirits, and to steer them steadily. A happy peace here was the port whereat I desired to arrive. Now, alas! the storm grows too sturdy for the pilot. Hereafter all the skill I will use, is no skill at all, but even let my ship sail whither the winds send it.

Noah's ark was bound for no other port but preservation for the present, (that ship being all the harbor;) not intending to find land, but to float on water. May my soul, (though not sailing to the desired haven,) only be kept from sinking in

This comforts me, that the most weather-beaten vessel cannot properly be seized on for a wreck which hath any quick cattle remaining therein. My spirits are not as yet forfeited to despair, having one lively spark of hope in my heart, because God is even where he was be-

Iniquity tends to ruin.

in debate, and fervid piety, mixed frequently,

however, with vivid sallies of wit, and startling repar

tees. This trait of bonhommie was not without its

advantages; it gave him access to the popular mind,

and aided in sustaining him in the peculiar trials of

fruit thereof would yet shake like Lebenon.

Smith, and Jeremiah Cosden, were present.

preached, and the Bishop gave a " farewell exhorta-

tion " to the people, who were deeply affected at his

parting counsels. The next day he was away, again,

to other Conferences.*

by preachers on the Albany District,

gain of 60 since the preceding Conference;) Need-

ham, 34. As we advance westward, it largely in-

creased; Middletown returned 124, and Hartford

nealy 200. The latter circuit had gained 167 during

the past year; the result, doubtless, of the extensive

reformation which had prevailed among its appoint-

ments. The circuits still more westward, had yet

ENGLAND.

The late Providence Conference voted a request

that its members would furnish us histories of their

respective appointments, in order to render as per-

fect as possible, the historical articles we have lately

been publishing. We earnestly desire that not only

the members of that body, but of all our New Eng-

land Conferences, would afford us the like co-operation

in our attempt to rescue from oblivion the interest-

ing facts of our early history. Our articles have

been so delayed by the pressure of other matters,

that they have accumulated to a large mass of manu-

mens of the interesting details of our early history,

which we have been able, by the aid of our corre-

Charles Peirce, has undertaken to issue these mate-

cially such as were founded prior to 1810, should be

our brethren, laymen as well as preachers, send us

such data as they can collect, towards this memorial

METHODIST MISSIONS IN CHINA.

and Collins, missionaries to China, says:-

four hundred miles North-East from Canton.

and two for it.

THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE declined to concu

tion of them pertained to New England.

* Asbury Journals, Aug., 1792.

making a hasty flight," as usual, and in four days

REPORT ON EDUCATION, OF PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Education report, that the usual communication from the register of the Wesleyan University has not been received, so that we are una-We learn otherwise, however, that its usual prosperity continues, notwithstanding its continued

This Conference is pledged for the sum of \$10,000, towards the endowment of the University. \$5,057.00 of this amount has been collected, and invested on good security. The amount due, April 1, 1847, or notes from preachers and others, is 3,990, making an aggregate collected or subscribed on good note of \$9,047.81, leaving \$953.19# yet to be obtained.-The past year has been especially unfavorable for our agent, but we are assured by him, that he has satisfactory promises of the amount, and will be able, he doubts not, to collect it the ensuing year, without

the usual travelling agency.
Your committee are happy to report, that the inter est on notes holden against members of this Conference, continues to be punctually paid. The credit of this body, in pecuniary matters, has become established. It is a precious property, which we hope will never be impaired. The fidelity of the individual pledges of our preachers to these great interests, its only, but, thus far, its unwavering guaranty. The Wesleyan University is endeared to us by the strongest considerations. Precious memories are identified with it. Its fruits are scattered through all our Conferences, and all the land. Its literary standard is exalted, its faculty able and vigorous, and the best of all is, God has been, and still is, with it .-Scores of our youth have gone forth from its walls, not only disciplined in mind, but renewed in spirit.-Let us cease not to invoke the blessing of God upon'

The Conference Acadamy has had a prosperous year. A new and commodious house has been erected, and the finances have been managed with most commendable economy. The prospects of the Institution are highly satisfactory. Its present income will defray its expenses, and the interest on its debts. We would again urge our preachers to exert themselves to increase the number of its students, and especially to inform our people of its claims and advantages. Its literary of unquestionable excellence, and its charges are as low, if not lower, than those of any similar institution in New England. Owing to inquiries on this latter question, your committee have given the subject attention, and they are assured they do not err in their opinion respecting it. At our last session, trustees were appointed to co

operate with trustees from other New England Conences, in permanently organizing and locating the Biblical Institute. The brethren appointed by this Conference, have faithfully attended to their business. The Institution has been located at Concord, N. H., a situation as central and convenient for all portions of our work as could be chosen. The Seminary was opened on the 1st inst., with encouraging prospects, and no doubt is entertained that it will soon be thronged by young brethren, who are called of God to the ministry of the word. The citizens of Concord have welcomed it with a generous liberality. Prof. Dempster has procured, the past year, upwards of \$4000 towards its endowment, out of New Eng-Too much can hardly be said in honor of the rare and admirable energy with which he has labored for its success. This Conference, at a former session, adopted, in co-operation with other New England Conferences, a plan for the endowment It pledged itself to pay the interest of its proportion of the endowment, by annual collections. The collections necessary for the purpose, would not average more than three dollars to each of our appointments. As the permanent organization of the Seminary has not, until lately, been determined, these collections have not hitherto been universally taken up; but now that it is in actual operation, they will be indispensably necessary. It honed that they will hereafter be taken in every practicable case, without failure.

The educational interests of this Conference have been arranged in a series, which renders their management at once practicable and convenient. have a Conference Academy, and participation in a college and theological school, which are, and must be, for an indefinite time, adequate to the wants of our church in New England. The college stands first in the series, and its claims should be first and fully met, without interference from the other institutions. When this obligation is discharged, we can concentrate our efforts on the Conference Academy, if it should need them, and afterwards secure the endowment of the Biblical School, faithfully providing, It is to be hoped that no undue partialities for any one of these Institutions, will be allowed to divert us from this systematic and prudent arrangement, and ciate the importance of each and all : no other meas pres requiring permanent fiscal endowment, can be many years: we shall have then indefinite time for the establishment of these, and on the plan suggested, they can be effectually and conveniently Your Conference committee have been happy

learn that the Conference trustees, who hold our ed tional, as well as other funds, have been incorporated the past year, by a liberal Act of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, many of the citizens of which State have testified a generous interest and co-operation in our efforts for the promotion of edun. We cannot justly omit an expression of Elisha Harris, Govenor elect of the State, and Presto Bennet, Esq., of Providence, for their faithful and continued labors in behalf of our literary finances, not only at the sessions of this body, for several successive years, but in the interims of the sessions. well known character is a sure guaranty of the public confidence in our measures, and the gratitended their efforts, their reward. Your committee submit the following resolutions

1. Resolved, That the agent is hereby instructed the full interest of the sum pledged by this Confer ence towards its endowment.

2. Resolved, That David Patten, and Wm. T. Har-

low, are hereby appointed visitors to the Weslevan University, the present year.

3. Resolved, That the Rev. D. Fillmore is hereby

authorized to collect, the ensuing year, the amount still necessary to complete our pledge towards the endowment of the Wesleyan University. 4. Resolved, That Richard W. Green,

Providence, hereby is appointed trustee of the Providence Conference, in the place of Rev. D. G. Allen, Resolved. That Elisha Harris, and Preston Ber net, Esqs., are hereby appointed trustees of the Bib-

lical Institute.
6. Resolved, That Elisha B. Bradford, Horace C Atwater, and Daniel Wise, are hereby appointed visitors to the Biblical Institute the present year.
7. Resolved, That Daniel Webb, David Patten Wm. Livesey, Henry Baylies, Charles H. Titus, an

Michael J. Talbot, are appointed visitors to the Conference Academy the present year.

8. Resolved, That the annual collection for the nterest on our part of the endowment of the Biblical

Institute, be taken on the last Sabbath in December and be announced for that date in the printe 9. Resolved, That the thanks of this Conferen

are hereby tendered to His Excellendy, Elisha Harris, and Preston Bennet, Eq., for their finvaluable services in the arrangement of our fiscalinterests of this body, during the past year.

* This amount was reduced to about \$600, before the session of the Conference closed.

For the Heruld and Journal.

DISCUSSION.

A discussion was held in Cherryfield, Me., March 9th, 10th, and 11th, between Rev. E. B. Fletcher, and Mr. Ebenezer Fisher. Question—"Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of the liability of man less misery ?" J. D. Pulsifer, Esq., of this vil lage, has given a "sketch" of this discussion in the Gospel Banuer, of April 3d. To those who heard the discussion, and knew the reporter, it is not necessary to say a word, as the sketch contains in itself a very powerful antidote. But to those who are strangers to these things, it may be necessary to remark, that as the gentlemandy reporter is exceedingly bitter against Br. Fletcher, this paper was doubtless prepared under the influence of that "all-love spirit, which some persons possess, and is altogether a misrepresentation of the argument on the affirmative of the question, as I am abundantly prepared to

show, and is worthy only of its author and the cause written; and could the gentleman be misled by a which it advocates.

I think it proper that the above remarks should be not object to Dr. Clarke, on the word everlasting, as

made, as the public have been informed that the re-porter is a "disinterested man." I would also say, learned man. Mr. Fisher denied that he had called that it is expected that Br. F. will prepare a report of this discussion.

E. A. HEMERSHAUSEN. Columbia, April 7.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE DISCUSSION.

want of ability in the reporter, but it is false; each speech reported to have been made by me, being so from what I delivered, that, as a speech, both the sentiments and the language belong to reporter P., and not to myself. The most of my argu nents are entirely omitted, and the few merely re ferred to, are so slightly and differently stated, and so out of their connection, as not to be the same arguments which I gave-besides being expressed a low kind of language, such as I did not

dison, Me., but now of Salem, Mass, and myself, is against it, and seek by all prudent and lawful mean as follows:—I published "A Sermon, ascertaining the Rewards of the Moral Law." Mr. Fisher reviewed growing interest in the subject, both in the country this sermon, but in a very unmanly way, and fully and the church. While we deprecate its existence showed his inability to meet the arguments. I pub- and its extension, we can but rejoice to witness Mr. Fisher circulated among the people, where he occasionally preached, twenty-five from my place of residence, a sort of a challenge, stating his willingness to discuss with me the points of difference in our systems of belief, but sent no notice of it to me. Mr. Fisher's friends copied this, as it passed about among them. Some weeks after, as I passed not far from Mr. Fisher's place, a friend put into my hand a copy of the floating proposition for a discussion. I wrote the gentleman, stating my opinion of his notice thus circulated, and saying to nim, as he had sent to me no proposal for a debate, sent to him a challenge to discuss the main quesion of the sermon which he had reviewed, viz., Will God, in this life, render to every man according to his deeds?" But when we met, Mr. Fisher dence and high expe plead off from the discussion of this question, unless ertions, by every lawful and prudent means, to sell would agree to the discussion of the question of cure its entire expulsion from the M. E. Church. ndless punishment also, assigning, as one reason, all punishment is in this life or not; though this directly contradicts his after statements of his belief.— cerned, and pledge ourselves to continued exer-But having himself started the challenge for a discussion, by his floating proposition, he could not well decline. So the debate was held at Columbia, in Jan-Cherryfield, the question, "Do the Scriptures teach ations, from pursuing the course of justice and human's liability to endless punishment?"

Reporter P. gave an unmanly and one-sided report of the first debate. But his "sketch" of the second debate is not only false, but it exibits a want o moral principle, and a sort of low breeding, not often seen in a notice of a public debate. He professes to give my arguments, but does not; says many things which I did not say, and misplaces other things. professes to give the texts which I quoted, but gives only a very few of them, and these not gener ally the most important ones. Nor does he give my propositions as I gave them. He reports me as saying, "I have the affirmative of the question to su tain, and I obligate myself to make out my point. If I do not prove the affirmative of the question to be true, I impose upon the congregation." I said, "By accepting the challenge from the gentleman, I obligate myself to give direct arguments in support of the affirmative," &c. He tells his readers that I said, "The purposes of God have no more to do with the saving of men than the wind that blows: " and of the suicide, he said, " he can step across the line at any time, and go to heaven, and God can't touch These are false statements. He reports me as saying, "Immortality is conditional." The immortality of the righteons, in holiness and happiness, is conditional: and I proved it. He reports me as saying, "If I wish to express the idea of a tall horse, I say, as tall as a mountain there the word expresses more than its original I said that the word mountain, in the sentence which I gave, expresses less than its proper meaning, not more. He reports me as using the me as saving to the ladies is fal ladies not to be laughing, to disturb those around what reporter P. has, nor in the place he has it .-And if what he has reported had been true, how low

to be reporting this, instead of my arguments! Reporter P. represents me as saying, "He won't say the word don't mean everlasting in its primitive sense; if he does, he will have Mr. P. here to report he did at Columbia." Mr. Fisher said, that the words rendered everlasting and eternal, in texts which I quoted, mean limited duration, in their proper signification. In answer, I said, "If the gentleman says that, we will send reporter P. after him, and he will be ashamed of it." We added, He cannot find an author who says thus. And could he find one, he would have the learned world not quote one passage of Scripture, or one author, which says this. And in his last speech, he asserted that he had proved from ancient authors, that the proper sense of the words everlasting and eternal, though he had not produced one author, either aucient or modern, not even a Restorationist, or a Uni-

versalist, who makes such an assertion. everlasting, as meaning limited duration, when ap-plied to punishment. This I denied; and told the day. He exceeded even Wesley in his travels, avners would escape what theyought in justice to receive. This is the doctrine of many restorationists. I have written Br. George, stating that Mr. Fisher stated in a public debate that he had quoted Origen 600 members; when he fell, it was victoriously, at answer is, "As it respects the statement that when I Conference in the East, was dignified by the presilectured at Columbia I quoted Origen as using aion Conference in the East, was dignified by the presi and aionics, as meaning limited duration, when ap-Reporter P. puts much emphasis upon my saying at what Mr. Fisher had said was upon my saying plied to punishment, it is entirely incorrect.

that what Mr. Fisher had said was not tru men are not, in this life, rewarded according ceived his readers, by quoting the wrong chapters and verses, and then told his readers that Dr. Clark on these verses, considers them as the objections of infidels. Mr. Fisher admitted that he gave the wrong chapters and verses, but said that I was in the fault not himself; as I gave the wrong chapters and verses, in my sermon, and he followed that I an-swered that the gentleman's remedy is worse than the disease, as it so happens that the sermon does not give the chapters and verses. He then said he did not say the sermon, but that it was my reply that led him astray. I answered that my reply was not then

Dr. Clarke a calm and learned man. I read an extract from his review of my sermon, proving that he did thes call him. Mr. reporter P. has given Mr. Fisher's denial in very different words from what he then used, and yet makes him admit the truth of my assertions. Such a "sketch of debate" shows very clearly the views of the writer, of the influence of Universalism upon the moral honesty of its advo-cates, as he could not expect such a report to meet The interests of the truth of the gospel demand a reply to the "Sketch of a Debate," as published in the Gospel Banner of April 3d—a Universalist paper. The report is made by J. D. Pulsifer, who ranks with the Universalists. The report not only above, want of ability in the contract of the special state of the special stat

ZION'S HERALD AND

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE

ANTI-SLAVERY REPORT.

The following Report of the Committee on Slavery. was adopted by the Conference.

Whereas, The great evil of slavery still exists in The origin of the two debates between Mr. Eb- our country, and to some extent in our church, we mezer Fisher, Universalist minister, termerly of Ad- feel it our duty to continue to lend our testimony lished a reply to his review. Some time after this, the indications of its growing unpopularity, and the measures taking for its extinction, and ultimate overthirty miles throw. We most earnestly recommend all our ministers and members to continue their supplications to Almighty God, and the use of every prudent means

for its utter extinction.

We recommend for adoption by the Conference,

the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Conference are as much as ever opposed to the great evil of American slavery; and feel bound in conscience to continue to seek, by

all prudent means, its extirpation.

Resolved, That while we honor those border Con ferences of our church, for the noble and manly stand they have taken against the encroachments of slavery in the Episcopacy, we do look with confiation for their continued ex-

Resolved. While we thus deplore its existence, and that he himself was not settled in his own mind, whether are encouraged by promising indications, and the fidelity of our brethren who are more immediately conpary, 1847. At the close of it, we agreed to discuss, at by flattery, nor deterred by threatenings or denunci-

ERIE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That while we approve of the principles involved in the resolution from the Erie Conference, we deem it not expedient, at the present time, to adopt it; and therefore cannot concur in it.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1847.

THE FIRST CONFERENCE IN NEW ENG-

Its Session-Asbury - His Character-Lee-Hore Hull-

Services at the Conference-Appointments-Mendership. Mr. Lee arrived in Lynn, from his excursion to Connecticut, in the early part of May, 1792. He continued his labors in that town and its vicinity, till the first week in August-a period memorable in our history, as the date of the first Conference held in n't, won't, and can't, instead of do not, will the State of Massachusetts, if not the first in New not, and cannot; the word upper for up, and puts it in italic, to call attention to it. What reporter P. some young women in the back part of the house, a separation, and untold privations, labors, and sufwho, from their uneasiness when I spoke, were evi- ferings, it was, indeed, a "holy convocation," a dently under the influence of Universalism, turning my attention to them, I said, "I thought of asking the erants, to meet in their first Conference. They asthem, but I believe I will not;" and added a remark sembled, as was befitting, in the first, and still unto call attention to the subject of discussion; but not finished, Methodist chapel of Massachusetts. Asbury speaks of it, at the time, as a matter of congratulation, that " in Lynn we had the outside of a house completed."† Had we the necessary data, it would be a grateful task to paint the picture of that first and memorable convention of New England Methodis preachers. We have been able, however, to catch but a glimpse of it. We know the number, but hardly the names of those who were present. "Our Conference," says Asbury, " met, consisting of eight persons, much united, beside myself."\$ The truly great Asbury is himself the most imposing figure in against him." Mr. Fisher used the common sophis- the group. He was yet short of fifty years of age try of Universalists, quoted Scripture, and authors who sometime apply the word everlasting to things of limited duration, by way of accommodation, and then asserted that he had proved that the proper sense of the word is limited duration, though he did show those wrinkles, the effects of extraordinary cares and fatigues, which afterwards formed s marked a feature of his strongly characteristic face his countenance was expressive of decision, energy hen applied to punishment, is limited duration; sagacity, benignity, and was shaded, at times, b an aspect of deep anxiety, if not depression; his a titude was dignified and graceful; his voice sono And it turned out as I stated. Mr. Fisher was rous and commanding. His parallel, for practical ashamed to have this appear in the report; for it is sense and practical energy, can scarcely be found; seen in reporter P.'s "sketch of a debate." Report- as ruler of a state, or a commander of armies, he as ruler of a state, or a commander of armies, he statements, in regard to Br. George, were fulse—to which Mr. Fisher replied, my friend has, with unhesitating bluntness, pronounced my statements in tion, that if ever an impartial ecclesiastical history Mr. George, at Columbia, false," &c. of this nation is written, Francis Asbury, as well for Mr. Fisher, in attempting to prove that the proper sense of the word, everlasting, is limited duration, told us that he had another witness to introduce, of its largest religious organization, will occupy a which was a valuable one, as he believed in endless position in it above the competition of any other punishment; it was N. D. George, who lectured at Columbia, against Universalism. Mr. Fisher told us that N. D. George quoted Origen as using the word

tions, he preached, upon an average, one sermon a ongregation that there was no truth in what the eraging more than six thousand miles a year. The gentleman said about N. D. George's thus quoting Origen. In Mr. Fisher's answer, he changed his mode of expression; and said, that Mr. George quoted five years, in the United States alone, was equal, Origen as speaking of aionian punishment; and upon an average, to the circumference of the globe, the was a Restorationist, and must have used to signife limited during the month of the proof to signife limited during the month of the mont the word to signify limited duration. I denied there being any evidence that Origen believed that the word everlasting means limited duration, and sup-posed that, like John Morray, he believed the pen-pensed that, like John Morray, he believed the pen-pensed that like John Morray and supferences, and ordained about four thousand persons in the travelling or local ministry. 4 "When he comas using the word rendered everlasting, as meaning the head of an army of two hundred and twelve thou limited duration, when applied to punishment. His sand." We repeat, then, that this first Methodis

By his side sat the indomitable Lee, second only, in that what Mr. Fisher had said was not true; and so he represents him as doing. What should we do in the ranks of the ministry, for labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry, for labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ranks of the ministry of labors and travels, the ministry of labors and labors and labors and labors and labors and labors and lab argument, but to state matters of fact? To prove that its great leader. We have sketched, and are yet ng to their further to illustrate his character, by the narrative of deeds, I quoted Eccl. 8: 14, and 9: 1, 2, and told the congregation that Mr. Fisher, in his review of my sermon, being unable to answer these texts, de-His face was strongly marked by shrewdness, tende ness, and cheerfulness, if not humor; his manners by unpretending dignity, remarkable temperance

> *The time appointed for this Conference, in the Minutes the preceding year, was the first of August; but it appears from Asbury's journal, that it began on the 3d. \$Bangs Hist. of Meth., Vol. 2. of a Soverannuated Itinerant, Vol. 1.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM TROY CONFERENCE.

his ministry. No man of less cheerful temperament Dear Br. Stevens,-Permit me, through the Her could have brooked the chilling treatment he encountered while travelling the New England States, the state of religion on Northampton circuit, the without colleague, and without sympathy. This solitariness in a strange land, often without the stimulus bin, Mayfield, Northampton, and Edinburg. On of even persecution but rendered doubly chilling by this part of our charge, we have six meeting houses, nniversal indifference or the most frigid politeness, was and six appointments in school houses, and a memone of the strongest tests of his character. Those bership of about five hundred and fifty. Our circuit only can appreciate 11, who have endured it. He also embraces a tract of country, running north about sat in the little band of his fellow laborers, with a thirty miles, taking in nearly all of Hamilton county, cheerful aspect, for, though he had gone forth weep- which is a cold, barren, thinly settled region of ing, bearing precious seed, it was now springing up, country, lying on the Sacnadaga river, a branch of and whitening for the harvest, over the land. If it had the Hudson river. Here we have nine appoint been but as "a handful of corn in the earth, upon the ments, and one hundred and fifty members. In this top of the mountains," yet it now promised, that the field of labor, I have two colleagues, the Rev. A. Wade, and a zealous young man by the name of In the group sat, also, the young and eloquent Hope Parmenious Watts, employed by the Presiding Hull, the Summerfield of the time, attractive with the Elder. Also, occasional assistance from some half beauty of talent and of holiness—"that extraordidozen local preachers. Our people have dedicated nary young man," as Thomas Ware called him, to the worship of Almighty God, a beautiful house, under whose discouses the people were as clay in this present year, and which cost twelve hundred the hands of the potter." Asbury brought him, on dollars, and is free from debt. his tour to this Conference, firm the South, where We have had gracious revivals at several appoint

he had been persecuted out of Savannah. There ments. Wells, Hope, and Northville, have been were also the youthful and talented Rainor, fresh especially favored of the Lord. Also, a blessed from the revivals on Hartford circuit, and undiverted work at a place called Bachelorville. One young yet from the labors of the itinerancy, by the love of lady converted here recently, died in the triumphs ase or domestic comfort, and Allen, the "Boaner of faith. But the most glorious work on the whole ges," not yet swerving under the delusions of false circuit, has been at Northampton centre, where our doctrine. Besides these, it is probable, that Lemuel new church is located. A few sermons, last fall, on the nature and necessity of entire sanctification, set Asbury introduced the occasion, by a discourse Asbury introduced the occasion, by a discourse our people here a thirst for this blessing, and some on 1 John, 4: 1-6. On Saturday he preached an ordibalf dozen obtained it. Soon after this, about forty nation sermon, to a "very solemn congregation," sinners were converted to God, of whom fifteen were from the text, "Not that we are sufficient of our-heads of families. selves, to think any thing as of ourselves; but our

At Benson, and Stony Creek, numbers have been sufficiency is of God." There was preaching every converted. We have, during the past year, kept up night during the session. The Sabbath "was the last fourteen Sabbath Schools, numbering from ten to day, that great day of the feast." A love feast was fifty scholars each. We are, however, rather poorly held in the morning, after which Asbury preached supplied with libraries, but hope to improve in this on 1 Cor., 6:19, 20. "What! Know ye not that particular. Although something has been accomyour body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not feel to regret that so little has been done, and pray plished for the Lord, yet on leaving this charge, we your own? For ye are bought with a price; thereto God that we may do better hereafter. fore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." In the afternoon, John Allen

Fondas Bush, April 12.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

he had passed over 170 miles from Lynn, on his way Br. Stevens,-While many of your contributors The Minutes of this year, record the following &c., let me just say a word as to our good and are giving descriptions of places, climates, events, ministerial arrangements for New England: Jesse pleasant snowy State, and some of our charges.-Lee, Elder; Lynn, Menzies Rainor; Boston, Jeremiah And now, my Br., do you not think it is much Cosden; Needham, John Allen; Providence, Lemuel more pleasant to hear the sleigh-bells ringing, (they Smith. Jacob Brush, Elder; Fairfield, Joshua Tay- are passing while I am writing;) and pass over our lor and Smith Weeks; Litchfield, Philip Wager, and charges on the snow, than to be trudging along in James Coleman; Middletown, Richard Swain, and the mud, or have the dust flying in our eyes? Per-Aaron Hunt; Hartford, Hope Hull, George Roberts, haps, sir, it may be pleasant to some of your correand F. Aldridge; Pittsfield, D. Kendall, R. Dillon, and J. Rexford. This last circuit was on the Albany District, and under the Presiding Eldership of Freeborn Garrettson. The District of Jacob Brush, extended over a large portion of the State of New in the dust.

York, though a majority of the places named, as Now, for the winter. We commenced going in comprised within its limits, were in Connecticut.— sleighs, Thanksgiving day, have passed our yearly It was stated in our last article, that three additional Fast, and are going yet. We have been to three circuits were reported the present year; by this was Quarterly meetings on this charge, in our sleighs, meant, merely the numerical increase of circuits; and the last about as good as any, for in going six there were really four new ones reported, but one of those, reported the last year, was merged in a new armost experience of the last year, was merged in a new armost experience of the last year, was merged in a new armost experience of the last year, was merged in a new armost experience of the last year. Need to be a last about as ground as large as my horse and sleigh. rangement of the Connecticut circuits. Boston, Need- Do you not think, Mr. Editor, it must be pleasant, ham, Providence, and Pittsfield Circuits, appear, for with a good "smart nag," to travel such charges as the first time, in the Minutes of this year. The first these, and especially when the heart is in the work? was detached from Lynn Circuit, and the second and Why, sir, in coming home last evening, with four England.* The preceding ecclesiastical year had third were surveyed, as we have seen, by Mr. Lee, included more than fourteen months. After so long during the preceding year. The last was formed converte and seekers to cheer the open way we could sing, The membership on the Eastern circuits was still " May not duty seem a ' load very limited. Boston returned but 15; Lynn 118, (a

Nor worship prove a task."

JOSIAH HIGGINS. East Livermore, April 15, 1847.

METHODISM IN HAYTI.

The following letter has been put into our hands larger returns, but we cannot ascertain what propor- by E. Littell, F.sq., editor of the Living Age. It will

My Dear Sir,-You will, perhaps, recollect that I some days ago mentioned to you Mr. Hartwell, the Wesleyan missionary at Cape Haytien. I received HISTORY OF METHODISM IN NEW a letter from him just before I left Boston. After giving an order for books, tracts, &c., he writes :-The government has decided to give the mission splendid lot near the old Catholic church, whereon to construct a church and school. It is an entire square, fronting on four streets. Should you find any good Christians wishing to make a missionary monument of their generosity, I beg you will assure them that the projected buildings at Cape Haytien

present a most favorable occasion for so doing." Now I have very little expectation of finding any such good Christians in the United States. Our people, religious or otherwise, take very little interest in Hayti or the Haytiens, and show little or no sympathy for their wants, moral or physical. Our misscripts. The parts we have published, are but specisionaries go far and near, and deep distress, or sudden calamities in other quarters, strongly excites our spondents, to rescue. An enterprising publisher, Br. sympathies. Relief is sent to Greece, Cape de Verd, Gaudaloupe, and Ireland; but when Cape Haytien was shaken down by an earthquake, four rials in a volume, which will appear in the course of a month or two, and be, typographically, one of the years since, which destroyed some thousands of the inhabitants, and left the remainder a prey to want finest ever issued in this country. We are anxious and pestilance, nothing of the kind was spoken of .that it should be as complete as possible; and would I, however, shall not leave Mr. Hartwell's reques earnestly request that accounts of churches, espeunnoticed, for he is a most worthy man. He came to the Island about four years ago, and first got a sent us immediately. Any incidents or anecdotes church together, built a house of worship, and estabof Methodism, or Methodist preachers, who were in lished a school at Port au Prince. After the earththe field prior to that date, will aid as; information quake, as no one else seemed willing to come to of a later date, we shall want by and by. Now will Cape Haytien, he gave up Port-au-Prince to a successor, and undertook to establish a mission.

At the commencement, and for some time after of our fathers, and do so immediately? We hope at wards, he hardly had three hearers. Now he is lisleast, that no complaint will be made respecting the tened to with the utmost respect and attention, by omission of any name of church or preacher, after some hundreds. Among his converts are two very the frequent calls we have made for such informaintelligent young men of color, who already assist him in his labors of teaching and exhorting. In the letter above quoted, he says, "Clairville boldly preached at the Fossette, on Sunday last." This Clairville is a fine young fellow, of superior talents, The intelligent and well-informed New York cor- and is likely to do his countrymen much service .respondent of the Northern Christian Advocate, All along through last year, he was a good deal anspeaking of the departure of the Rev. Mesers. White noyed by other young men, who ridiculed him, as a fool, and crazy-not one of whom, had probably ever before seen a person under what is called The point fixed upon to commence our missionary "concern of mind." "Clairville est fou; oni, il a operations in the "flowery land," is I am told, the city of Fuhchau, or Foochoo, or Futchow, as it is va- perdu le tete, postivement. C'est dominage!-Monsieur Hartwell va gater tous les jeunes gens.' riously spelt. This is the capital of the province of Fokien. It lies on the Eastern coast, opposite the is-"Clairville is a fool-yes-he has lost his head pos itively. What a pity-Mr. Hartwell will spoil all land of Formosa, in latitude 22 degrees 30 minutes the young people."] These were expressions I frequently heard. He has, however, lately shown, North, and longitude 163 degrees West, and about very convincingly that he is not mad, but speaks

The school which Mr. Hartwell has established and which he supports by collections, or private re in the Erie Conference resolution on slavery. It apsources, now contains 60 scholars, and is undoubtedproved the doctrine, but doubted its present applicability. There were sixty against the concurrence, ly the best in the place. Nor are his labors confined to the town. It has more than once been in my way for."

forth the words of truth and soberness.

to travel with him, -I on business, and he to preach -both into the mountains in the interior-he eating and sleeping on these excussions, where and how he could, sometimes in a hut, sometimes hanging his hammock to trees, and then again camping down on the Savanne. Altogether, he is a most excellent and rather remarkable man. As you very well know. I am not a Methodist, and not much of any other kind of a Christian. I however take a strong interest in Mr. Hartwell. Now what I beg you to do, is just to ascortain for me, before my return, whether the abolitionist Methodists, or any other kind of people, are likely to take any interest in this matter-also who are the proper persons to apply to-or whether it is worth while to apply at all. I should like much to take out a small sum to him, for I firmly believe he is likely to do much good in the island. B. P. H.

FATETTE, ME.—Rev. Josiah Higgins writes, April 15:-The Lord is in the midst of Zion in this place The work of grace in the hearts of many of God's people, has been deepening for months; a number rejoicing in full salvation; others seeking for this great blessing. During the year, thus far, we have had some conversions, and more than a score reclaimed. At the present time, we are praying for more than that number who are forward on their knees, seeking the pardon of their sins, many of them beginning to rejoice in the evidence of sins forgiven. Last evening, between thirty and thirtyfive were at a class meeting, where they have not had, for years, more than four or five, on an average, All spake of their desires or enjoyment-the most not being professors one week before. The class leader remarked, a few days since, in a meeting there, (that is within the limits of his class.) that there had not been such a revival there for the last sixteen years; and I wish to say, to the praise of God, that my unworthy heart has been watered from on high all the year-one of the best of my life; not an unpleasant event has happened on my charge. We " walk " in love, many, I trust, " with God.

CHARLOTTE, ME. - Rev. Cyrus Phenix writes, April 15:-We have had a little revival on this charge, during the past year. A few backsliders have been reclaimed; ten or twelve professed to be converted. and the church strengthened by the addition of son e valuable members. To the great Head of the church be all the glory.

RECEIVED FOR BIBLICAL INSTITUTE

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F. RAND.

\$135 16 Collected at Chelsea, Mass " Tolland and Rockville, Ct., 2.00 " Norwich, Ct., " E. Thompson, Ct., " Willimantie, Ct.. " Prov., Chesnut st., (additional,) " E. Hartford, Ct. " Edgartown, Ms., 15.50 " Warren, R. I., 3.85 " E. Weymouth, Ms., " Fall River, Ms., " Provincetown, Mass., " S. Truro, Ms., " Pembroke, Ms., " Dorchester, Ms. " Fairhaven, Ms.,

Look out for long business articles and reports, and don't complain, if more interesting matter is crowded out for a season.

" N. Bedford, Pleasant street, Ms.

Sandwich Monument, Ms.,

" Greenville, Ct.,

" Harwich, Mass.,

" Truio, Ms.,

BINNEY & OTHEMAN have received Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, a valuable work, containing de scriptions of culinary vegetables, the best mode of cultivating them in gardens, or under glass, with accounts of implements, medicinal herbs, select fruits, &c. &c. The work is illustrated by abundant plates.

SPECIMEN OF THE GRANDILOQUENT.

We copy the following specimen of ridiculous bombast from one of our Southern papers. It into duces the simple obituary of a Christian woman.

"When night had lowered her sable curtains around, and shrouded us in the habiliments of death and all nature seemed lulled to sleep-when il warbling of the mid-day songsters was hushed in breathless silence, and the twinkling stars scattered in infinite numbers throughout the vast concavity heaven, peeped out from their native homes, as it witness some overwhelming tragedy-death, of came, with soft and silent steps, and when it was ascertained that he was in our midst to strike tears kept streaming down, from every beh Bu: deaf and blind to these he gently fretted the sill en thread in two, and the spirit of our dearly belove sister, and sincere friend, crystal ports of light, and seized eternal youth.

MONROVIA.

We extract the following from a letter frem the Rev. Mr. Benham, dated Monrovia, Jan. 22, and published in the Northern Christian Advocate:-We have in the employ of the missions, including

the wives of the missionaries, 57 persons. This is a large number for the number of our membership but our work must be considered chiefly preparatory Our Congo children are improving finely, though I regret to say that more than one third of them have died before we had an opportunity to instil into their minds the hopes of the gospel. We have become

very much attached to those who reside in our family Mrs. Benham and myself enjoy good African health, but we have not that vigor and power of endurance we had when you last saw us. It is the opinion of missionaries who have labored here for years, that if whites perform half the amount of labor here, they were in the habit of accomplishing in America, they do well.

We have made arrangements for boarding and clothing 183 children, besides schooling gratuitously over 200 more.

SHAMEFUL VENALITY OF THE PRESS .- The Scien tifiic American states, that "one of the New York daily papers last week contained an editorial, expressing decided approbation of the Sunday papers, and of the practice of publishing and circulating papers on Sunday, but in answer to some remonstrance on the subject, frankly admitted that the editorial in question was contrary to the principles of the publisher, but was paid for as an advertisement. Mending the matter with a vengeance, thought we. So, then, the publisher, by this rule, would not only sell his own soul, but consign the whole community to degradation and perdition, provided it was paid

OF THE PROVIDENCE NEW BED New Bedford, Elm St.,

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TREASUR

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sionary box, Fall River—\$20 00 of whis to const. Eliza Butler I. Portsmouth, Bristol-20 00 of which is const. Rev. J. Cady I. m m. s., Warren, Pawtucket-6 69 of which

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Jr., I. m. p. m. s., East Hampton and Portland, Mechanicsville, Haddam Neck, Culchester Mission Hebron, Marlborough—to const. Re Moses Chase I. m. of Pro-

dence Conf. m. s., Gales Ferry, Rev. R. W. Allen's family Rev. Sewall Lamberton a

SANDWIC

Sandwich Town-6 00 of whi Miss. Soc. for Home Miss. Falmonth, Holmes' Hole and No. Shore Chilmark -50 cts. of which from S. S., for the education of John Wesley, a capti oy from the slaver Pons, Edgartown,
Nantucket—Centre St.,
Fair St.,
Barnstable and Hyannis Miss

Fisherville—for Oregon Mis Yarmouth-port and So. Yar. Chathan—20 00 of which const. Rev. E. Trakey b. P. m. s., Harwich, Orleans—S. S., 2 30; Rev. F. Blanchard's family, 3 0

Eastham, Wellfleet-40 00 of which const. Cynthia and Jemin Atwood i. m. p. m. s., South Truro-40 00 of whi is to const. Francis Pasc and Eliza Leonard i. m. vincetown-to constitute

Frovincetown—to constitute to following persons I. m. p. a. ...—Folly Freeman, Rebec Cook, Mrs. Nathan Freema T. Hilliard, R. S. Thatche Rev. W. T. Harlow, San Sapeo, Paylor Small, The G. Hutron, A. H. Smit Mrs. Nathaniel Holmes, Duxbury and Plymouth. Mrs. Nathamet Vibration Duxbury and Plymouth, West Duxbury, Penbroke, Marshfield—9 15 from Sah. and miss. prayer-meetings, const. Wm. Harrington m. p. m. s., and M. Harrin ton I. m. Prov. Conf. m. s. ton I. m. Prov. Conf. m. s. Scituate—20 00 to const. Sar J. Beedle and Anna Dam

l. m. Prov. Conf. m. s., o Scituate—to const. Arno Adams l. m. p. m. s., Hull, Hingham, East Weymouth—7 75 fro Female Miss. Society, North Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Bloughton, Mansfield,

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Total, Bristol, April 16.

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OF THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE MISSION. ARY SOCIETY. NEW BESFORD DISTRICT.

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TREASURER'S REPORT

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mentry Mission-from South Caventry Mission—Iron Br. Weeks, West Thompson—30 00 of wh. 2 14 to const. Elijah Nichols and Millirent Nichols I. m. of v. Coul. Miss. Soc 45 12 5 00 isherville-20 00 of which to coast. Rev. John Hewson I. ast Thompson, West Woodstock, 3 50 4 72 8 00 10 00 Square Pond and Willington 2) 00 of which to const. Rev. Charles Morse I. m. p. m. s., Tolland and Rockville—20 00 of which to const. J. B. Gould I. m. s. Gould I. m. p. m. s., Gondo I. m. p. m. s., ame a boy in Africa Anhony Palmer, cehouse Point, Scitico, Ketch Mills, mers, Wapping,
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Bildinck.—50 cts. of which is from S. S., for the education of John Wesley, a captive by from the slaver Pons, Edgirtown, Nantucket-Centre St., Fair St.,
Barustable and Hvannis Miss.,
Fisherville—for Oregon Miss., amounth-port and So. Yar., hathen-20 00 of which to 10 00 6 25 const. Rev. E. Trakey I. m. 29 73 Orleans S. S., 2 30; Rev. J. F. Blanchard's family, 3 00, 11 38 11 00 Eastham, Weltheet-40 00 of which to Atwood I. m. p. m. s., South Truro-40 00 of which 77 50 and Eliza Leonard I. m. p. acetown-to constitute the following persons I. m. p. m. s.:—Folly Freeman, Rebecca Folly Freeman, Rebecca T. Hillard, R. S. Thatcher, Rev. W. T. Hallony, Saml, Thos. G. Hutron, A. H. Smith, Mrs. Nathaniel Holmes, Nathaniel Holmes, Duxbury and Plymouth, West Duxbury, 244 00 mes, arshfield-9 15 from Sah. S. and miss, prayer-meetings, to coast. Wm. Harrington 1. const. Wm. Harrings, to m. p. m. s., and M. Harring-ton l. m. Prov. Conf. m. s., Scituate—20 00 to const. Sarah J. Beedle and Anna Damon I. m. Prov. Conf. m. s., So Scituate—to const. Arnold Adams l. m. p. m. s., 30 00 22 35 20 00 Weymouth-7 75 from smale Miss. Society, with Bridgewater, Feat Bridgewater, 7 50 Whole amount from Sandwich District,
Whole amount from New
London District,
Whole amount from New
Bedford District,
Raised at Martha's Vineyard Camp-meeting, last
A grant A. Friend to Missions,
Peachers,
Peachers,
Pacaclers, April River, Ap.
13, 1347,
170 06 \$886 63 758 02 \$263 40 1,021 43 947 45 16 56 111 00 125 00 111 00 170 00 Bristol, April 16. \$3,336 06 J. CADY, Treasurer.

The Rev. D. D. Lore has been appointed by the Methodist Church a missionary to South America, to be located at Monterideo, in place of the Rev. Mr. Norris, who is about to reFor the Herald and Journal.

EDWARD NUGENT.

Mr. Editor.-The following certificate we wish to have published in the Herald, for the following one, that he has 20,000 men to oppose Scott, meets little cred-

1. Mr. Nugent (as we are informed) has denied ever belonging to, or being expelled from the M. E.

2. He being the pastor of a Calvinist Baptist Church at Harrington, Me., we think it necessary that the good people of his parish be informed as to his origin, and how he has come to them, viz., an expelled member of the M. E. Church.

The runored revolution reported at Camargo via Monterey, by Major Montgomery, meets no confirmation. By these arrivals, it appears that Alvarado surrendered to Perry, sending a function of truce before Quitman and his troops came up.

The Picayune of the 14th contains the following:

The two ports of Tlacotalpan and Cosamoloapan, above Al-3. Mr. N. spares no pains to injure the M. E. Church, and the cause of God in general. We do believe him to be an enemy of the cause of Christopa and the cause of God in general. We do

This certifies that we, the undersigned, were present at the trial of Edward Nugent, a member in full in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and composed part of the committee before whom he was fried and expelled.

At 10 o'clock, each morning, the firing would commence, either party going up to their sand bag barricades and bang-anything, and nothing—more especially nothing.

The result of one month's hard fighting has been that one

1. By telling falshoods. 2. By sowing discord among the brethren, or causing disturbance in the Church. 3. By riotous conduct; having been engaged in a

THOMAS PAINE. DANIEL BOHANAN. W. H. KNIGHT.

Much more might be said in relation to Mr. N. but we forbear at present, hoping and praying that he may turn to the living God. W. McD.

Religious Summary.

The Congos .- The accounts given in the Luminary of the recaptured Africans are very favorable. Rev. Mr. el, and flour from \$1 to \$1 25 per barrel.

Roberts, writing from Whiteplains, says:

The girls belonging to Mrs. Wilkins's school are rapidly but the demand is more animated, in consequence of the better The girls belonging to Mrs. Wilkins's school are rapidly improving, and perhaps not anything could make so favorable an impression on the minds of the friends of missions as these daughters of the forest, when formed in procession, about enable. The prospects of the agricultural districts are highly favorable. The Manchester Examiner, of the 19th ultimo, re-

boys were so elated upon receiving them that it was with some difficulty in the onset that I could deal them out, every one desiring to be first served. In the best manner I could, I endeavored to cause them to understand whence they came, and deavored to cause them to understand whence they came, and the mount of "bread stuffs" have arrived at Waterford, within the last few days: and not fewer than forty vessels have left

Taste of the Age.—Public sentiment has become, in a measure, changed, of late. The religious enterprises of the day, with their benign results, and the condition and prospects of the of the moral worth, are becoming known and read of all men a five times greater amount of general religious information the last year or two, than in any previous year. And perhaps there is no county or town where the newspaper column passing religious events, if judiciously furnished by those most conversant with such interests.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Westermient measure has been engaged on an Irish poor law, and the Bouse of Cannons, and will probably become a law. This measure makes the support of the Irish poor compulsory upon

Wesleyanism in Montreal.—The city of Montreal is somewhat remarkable for the elegant places of worship erected by the Wesleyans within a few years. The first work of the Irish landlords.

Daniel O'Connel is getting better, and is now on his way to the Irish landlords. by the Wesheyans within a few years. The first work of the kind was re-building their church in Great St. James street, which was last suamer one of the great lions for the visitors from the States. The next was the building of a very large place of worship in "Quebec Suburbs." Subsections the church in St. James street colonized, and one of the church in St. James street colonized, and one of the consequence of the extraor linary demand for new vessels, to quently the church in St. James street colonized, and one of consequence of the extraor linary demand for new vessels, to quently the church in St. James street committee, and one consequence or the extraor trade, their prominent members undertook the enterprize of building be engaged in the timber and corn trade.

a large church in Griffintown, another suburb.

This church was opened on Sunday, the 24th ult., the sermons on the occasion being preached by Rev. Messrs. Ritchie, Wilkes, and Churchill. It is a stone elifice, of the pointed style of gothic architecture of the 14th century.

The news from the Continent is of comparatively little interest.

The Queen of the French has forwarded some articles to be sold at a grant bazar, which is to be opened at Cheltenham,

Protestantism in Lyons.—Dr. Baird says that fortyone persons were a limited to the communion of the church in
Lyons during the last year, of whom all but seven were once
Description.

In and of the distressed trish.

Mr. Colden is at present in Naples, where Baron de Rothschilds, the head of the house in that city, has given him a banquet, which Prince Oscar of Sweden honored with his presence.

a Methodist clergyman, pursuing his ministerial labors at fused Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte permission to spend Lausanne and vicinity, in the Canton of Vaud, has been notified by the council of state that he must leave the country within a fortnight, on account of his religious opinions. The Acad- In Smin things are in a deplorable state. The queen and emy of Lausanne has been re-organized, and all but one of its her hasband hate each other with intense hatred—never occuprofessors ejected from office. The students have signed a pying the same apartment—never exchanging a word, unless it warm protest against the measure—which threatens the annihilation of the institution. Prof. Vinet has been a special ob-

Summary of Intelligence.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

CAPTURE OF ALVARADO. - The sloop of war St. Mary arrived at Pensacola, on the 13th of April, in eight days from Vera Cruz.

Lieut. Hunter, in the steamer Scourge, arrived off Alvarado on the 2d instant, and the town immediately surrendered, without a skow of resistance—an embassy having been sent to General Scott, offering to sucrender, neavided he would guar.

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

The Trustees of the New Humphite Conference Seminary are Trustage, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to transact business of importance in relation to the Seminary, and to take introducing the propriety of outling the boarding-house, or building a nother.

Northfield, April 20.

NATHLE G. LAND, See'y.

antee the lives and property of the inhabitants. The Alcade of Jalapa, with an escort, had also presented himself to General Scott, as an envoy from the citizens of that town, proffering a surrender, and demanding a protective force; this step having been taken in consequence of the re-

Government, had abandoned the Puen National, leading off his forces in the direction of the capital. Gen, Twiggs took up the line of march for Jalapa, on the 3d instant, with a column of 2,500 men. Col. Bankhead, with the 2d Artillery, would follow Twiggs

column, with a long train and large military force. When the army is encamped at Jalapa, the supplies will be landed at Antigua, which is forty miles nearer to Jalapa than Vera Cruz. The army was in excellent health, except some sickness of an unimportant character, among the Pennsylvania The St. Marys brought despatches from Com. Perry.

We regret to add that there is said to be several cases of sickness among her crew. We gather the above intelligence from an extra of the Mo bile Herald and Tribune, and from the New Orleans papers of

Despatches from Gen. Scott, to the 5th, have been received at Washington. Lieut. Gray had also arrived with despatches It was rumored at Vera Cruz, on the sixth, that Santa Anna

had reached Jalapa with a large army, and meant to make a That portion of the fleet which was sent to attack Alvarado it is stated, had proceeded to Tuspan, and there is no doubt, it that, by this time, it has capitulated.—Ibid.

CAPTURE OF ALVARADO CONFIRMED - EVERY MEXICAN PORT ON THE GULP TO BE TA-KEN - ENTRANCE OF COL. HARNEY INTO AN-TIGUA - SANTA ANNA'S MOVEMENTS.

By the towboat Daniel Webster, and the steamer Edith, from Vera Cruz 6th inst., advices have been received at New

talpal, possesses nobly sheltered harbors.

The army was to leave for Jalapa on the 7th, Twiggs commanding the advance, and Patterson the center with the voluntum, 100 lbs., Tub, best, ton, Shipping, do

Col. Harney, with his equadron of dragoons, entered Antigua, fifteen miles from Vera Crus, on the 2d, and making a brilliant charge on a force of the enemy's lancers, captured right men and one officer.

1. Mr. Nugent (as we are informed) has denied

The runored revolution reported at Camargo via Monterey,

Church, and the cause of God in general. We do believe him to be an enemy of the cross of Christ, and his conduct and example diametrically opposed to the salvation of souls.

Www. McDonald McDonald Julipa.

Www. McDonald Julipa. A most ludicrous description is given of the fighting at the city of Mexico.

poor German watchwaker, and a few innocent women and children have been killed or crippled — the belligerents have deemed it either imprudent or inexpedient to come in sight of

mob, in taking down a house, carrying some of the family out, by force, and ordering others to follow."

Mexico, in most pitiful condition. There are also near one hundred American prisoners in and about the city—perhaps There were some twenty American deserters in the city of hundred American prisoners in and about the city - perhaps Major Borland's party.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The British Mail Steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 6 o'clock, on Toesday evening of last week, having made the passage in a little more than sixteen days.-From the papers received by this arrival we glean the following items of intelligence.

In a commercial point of view, the news is important, inasmuch as there has been an unprecedented decline in the prices of bread-stuffs, which must have a serious effect on the grain

Indian corn has declined from forty-five to fifty cents a bush-

daughters of the forest, when formed in procession, about entering and seated in the house of God on the Sabbath day.

The boys at this place are improving, in every respect, more or leas. Civilization is taking root among them; many of them are learning to speak English very fast, and as far as they know, seem to prefer it to their vernacular tongue. There are reasons to entertain great hopes of at least some of them, in the way of mechanics and teachers, but much time and labor must be spent in order there to.

The supply of clothes for boys, received by the "Chatham" is very acceptable, by which they are all now clothed. The boys were so elated upour receiving them that it was with some difficulty in the onset that I could deal them out, every one default, which has been lifted by the severe frost."

deavored to cause them to understand whence they came, and the motives prompting the donors to these deeds of charity, upon which many of them manifested gratitude, by a press of that port for America—all, says the local journal, intending to

Roman Catholics. Fifty stand propounded for admission at the present time. A chapel has lately been opened in one of the suburbs, and it is expected it will soon be filled.

The Pope has ordered the construction of gas works beyond the walls of Rome, in order to light the streets and supply pri-

Intolerance in Switzerland.—The Rev. Mr. Cook, The magnanimous government of Louis Phillippe has re-

Notices.

N. H. CONFERENCE. God willing, the Committee of Ecumination on the third year's course of study will be in waiting for the candidates of that class in the N. H. Conference, at Shaddenton Bridge, on the 18th of May, at 9 o clock, A. M. P. April 23.

Newmarket, N. H., April 23.

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	QUARTERLY MEETING	S.
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-1	April 15, 1847.	
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1	E. H. Gammon—H. M. Blake—C. Phenix—E. Ad-J. M. Bidwell—E. Sanford—L. Whiting, Jr. M. Hutchinson—J. H. Patterson—T. B. Chasses 11, L. S. still	lama-C Classe
173	M. Hutchinson—J. H. Patterson—T. B. Chase arge \$1; L. S. still owes for last year)—S. J. Penter—D. D. Carrier	-C. H. Chan
chi	arge si; L. S. still owes for last year) - S. J. S. penter - D. D. Currier - D. Ambrose - C. W. Rab	(all right
Ca	rpenter—D. D. Currier—D. Ambrose—C. W. Ball—G. W. Weeks—R. Raife-W. Ball	C Partlett ; We !
ma	n-F. W. Bill-G W. Ambrose-C. W. Rab	o. Battlett-W.
-	W. Weoks-R Raiferst To	J. B. True-

W. Bill-G. W. Weeks-R. Belford-E. Scott.
BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

from Vera Cruz 6th inst., advices have been received at New Orleans, confirming the accounts by the St. Mary's at Pensacola, that Alvarado had been captured without loss.

Commodore Perry was about leaving with the fleet, to capture every Mexican port on the Gulf. Several had already been taken. One southof Alvarado, a fine one, called Kacotlaph, possesses nobly sheltered harbors.

The army was to leave for Jalapa on the 7th, Twiggs com-10 a 11 00 10 a 11 00 a 11 00 a 11 18 00 a 20 00 BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

PEUIT AND VEGETABLES. 2 60 a 3 25 Onloss, por bbi., 1 50 a 2 00 Pickles, bbi., 1 00 a 1 25 Peppera, bbi., 1 00 a 1 25 Mangoes, bbi., HAY - [Walesale Prices.] 250 ± 8 (0 6 50 ± 7 70 8 00 ± 9 00 8 00 ± 10 00 seed, ton, 12 4 12 25 Straw, 100 lbs., 60 a 65 HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.] 7 1 2 a 8 | 2d sort, WOOL - [Wholesale Prices.] 0 4 00 OL.—[Wassatte Prices.]
45 a 50 | Com. to 1-4 blood,
45 a 50 | Lambs, super.,
Do. 1st qual.,
40 a 45 | Do. 2d do.
32 a 33 | Do. 3d do.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Bosros, April 23. Flour—A good demand with a limited supply, Genesee, common brands, solid at \$8; fancy brands, \$25 a 8 37.42 per bbl., cash. Philadelphia and Baltimore Howard St. 37 an advance of about \$21.22 per bbl., cash. At the close there is consequence of the limited supplies. Geasese, common brands, at burg 7.50; Georgetown, 7.50 a 7.63 i.2 per bbl., cash. St. 12 i.2: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Howard Street, and Frodericks-Grain—Sales of Northern yellow, at the deput at 1.04 a 1.05 per burg. Grain—Sales of Northern yellow, at the deput at 1.04 a 1.05 per scarce, sells quick at 1.00; northern yellow 1.05 a 1.06 per burg. Cash. Oats have been more in demand; sales of Northern at 50 a 52c, and Southern at 45 a 47c per bur, cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, April 19. BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, April 19.

At Market 365 Beef Cattle, 40 yokes Working Oxen, 70 Gows and Calves, 390 Sheep, and 4000 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra, 7 50; first quality, \$6 75; second and third working Ocen.—Sales made at \$61, 74, 97, 92, 110, and \$129.

Cons and Caloes.—Sales were made at from 20 00 to 35 00, according to quality.

Sheep.—Sales of lots at 2 a 3 50 will cover all sales.

Saine.—At wholesale, 5c for sows, and 6 for barrows. At retail, from 6 to 7c per lb.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. See that the money you send us is duly ack Authony, H. E. Aldrich, L. W. Atwood, Thomas Allen, E. Aldrichs, Joseph 2d, Allen, Earl, Allen, Earl, Aldrich, H. B. Allton, Chas. Allen, K. Allen, W. A. Allen, W. A. Allen, W. A. Allen, W. M. A. Allen, W. A. Allen, W. M. A. Allen, W. A. Allen, W. M. A. Allen, W. M. A. Allen, W. M. A. Allen, W. A. Allen, W. M. A. All Aug. 1, '47
Feb. 18, '45
Nov. 1, '47
Mar. 29, '48
Oct. 7, '47
April 1, '43
Sept. 1, '47
April 15, '43
Mar. 1, '47
Oct. 22, '47 Bemis, Abel
Basse, Sylvanus
Bartlett, J. M.
Barges, M. C.
Banton, Austin
Butting, Saml.
Belies, C. H.
Bennett John
Blish, Rehecca
Bush, O. H.
Burlingham, Fan April 15, 427
May 1, 43
Jan. 1, 43
April 1, 43
Jun. 1, 47
Aug. 18, 47
July 1, 47
May 16, 48
Jan. 1, 43
Jan. 1, 48
May 1, 47
Mar 15, 48
April 15, 48
April 17, 48
April 17, 47
July 1, 47
April 15, 48
April April 15, 48 Ash, to. H.
ash, O. H.
aurlingham, Eratur
Bassett, Saml.
Burdick, C. L.
Branch, Howard
Briggs, N. C.
Basis, Lucinda
Buldwin, Eli
Burd, E. B
Rorios, Nozh April 15, '48 Sept. 1, '47 Mar. 1, '47 April 1, '47 April 15, '47 April 15, '47 April 15, '43 Jan. 1, '43 April 15, '47 Oct. 1, '47

In full.
Aug. 12, '47
April 15, '43
Feb. 15, '43
July 15, '47
Jan. 1, '47
June 20, '47
April 15, '43
Feb. 1, '43
Jan. 1, '46
Aug. 12, '47
May 1, '47
Dec. 1, '47
April 1, '47

Sept. 7, '47
April 1, '43
July 1, '47
April 1, '43
Aug. 1, '47
April 15, '43
April 15, '43
July 1, '47
Sept. 15, '45
Sept. 1, '47
July 1, '47

Nov. 21, '47 Dec. 16, '47 Nov. 1, '47 June 22, '47

April 17, '43 Jan. 1, '49 Mar. 1 '43 April 1, '43 Sopt. 15, '47 April 13, '47 On account Jan. 30, '43 Mar. 23, '43

Mar. 1, '48
Feb. 1, '48
April 1, '48
July 1, '47
Dec. 1, '47
June 1, '47
July 1, '47
Aug. 1, '47
Feb. 1, '48
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April 15, '43 April 21 '47

May 1, '43 July 1, '47 Mar. 1, '43 Feb. 1, '46

April 1, 43 April 1, 43 April 15, 43 April 15, 43 July 15, 43 Sept. 15, 47 Jan. 26, 47 Jan. 1, 47

Nov. 1, '47 In full.

hrd. E. B.
Jurion, Noah
Jurion, Noah
Jurion, Noah
Jurion, Noah
Jurion, Noah
Jurion, S. W.
Jee, Juseph
Jernett, Stephen
Jurion, S. W.
Jennett, Stephen
Jurion, Benj F.
Jurion, Carr. Alpheus
Copeland, Salmon
Crouch, A. B.
Carpenter, Joseph
Colton, Jona. Aug. 1, '47 July 9, '47 Nov. 1, '47 April 1, '47 Sept. 10, '47 July 15, '47 In full Sept. 1, '47 In full Sept. 1, '47 In full. April 15, '43 Aug. 1, '47 May 23 '47 Feb. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '47 In full.

Colton, Jona, Carponter, Oliver Cummings C. A. Clark, Joseph Crasdon, Philip Corey, B. F. Cross, Mary A. Crey, J. B. Chase F. B. Crasshaw, Jas. Chase, C. S. Chamberlin, Harvey Chamberlin, Elisha Ciark, Thos. A. Conant, Tieo.

Chapman, Rufus Crawford, Thos. Clapp, John Carpenter, Wm. Carponier, Wm
Davis, Ziba
Davis, W. R.
Davis, Benj,
Davis, Benj,
Davis, Repecca
Daile, Caus,
Durfee, Paebe
De Vinne, Duni,
bard, John
avis, Louisa
dideden De Vinne, Deni-

Eldredge, David Elliot. Aaron French, Merritt Foote, S. B.

Freeborn, T. D. Freeborn, Nuthan 2d, Frizzell, Elisha Frote, H. A. Fletcher, Abel Farnsworth, Wm. French, Saml. Freuch, Saml.
Freuch, Geo. 3d,
Fly, A.T.
Fabyan, Geo.
Fly, Washington
Fester, C. T.
Foster, Geo. F.

Gibbs, Watts Gardner, P. S. Gardner, Job Gardaer, Job Goold, Leander Gammon R. E. Goodridge S. G. Gifford, Mrs Greene, Jas. Greene, Nasan Hartwell. C. A. Hunter, Nathl. Haynes, J. M. Huskins, Wm. Huskins, Joseph Hamilton, Nathl. Hiockley, Nathl. Horton, Hannah Hooton, John Heath, G. W. Hazeline, Ebener

Hazeline, Ebenezar Hazeline, Ebenezar Hollister E. H. W. Haley, Barj Huster, Toos Huster, Toos Hitter, John Hitter, John Hitter, John Hitter, John Howard, A. H. Hady, Ebenr, Uses, Pavid Ives, David Ives, Leverett Jordan, Sarah Johnson, Statira Johnson, Win. Johnson, Nathl. King, Elizabeth Keeney, Nelson Keeney, J. P. Keeney, Isaac Keene, Geo. Knowles, Josiah Knowles, H. W. Kimball, Thos.

Ladd, Alexis
Lamb, Amasa
Lippitt, N. G.
Lippitt, Edward
Lombard, Thos.
Leland, Aaron
Libbey, Saml.
Littledeld, Myra
Leonard, M. W.
Maykawa, M. Leonard, M. W.
Maxham, I. W.
Maxham, I. W.
Morse, Tilson
Mason, Perez
Mason, Wm.
Mavo, John
McLane, Wm.
Macwiber, Amos
Mills, Fisher
Mason, Mary
Mitchell L. D.
Mack, J. L.
Morley, Caus.
Newcond, George W.
NcKerson, Joshus
Nickerson, Lewis
Olmstad, Araold
Olis, C. S.
Osgood, Donglass
Perrin, A. W.

Osgood, Donglass
Percia, A. W.
Passe, F. D.
Passe, F. D.
Patchen, Samuel
Patchen, E.
Paine, H. H.
Paine, H. H.
Paine, H. H.
Paine, E. G.
Percy, Arthur
Pierce, J. D.
Pollard, Ezra
Pollard, Ezra
Pollard, Ezra
Pollard, Ezra
Pollard, Brigge
Pickerlag, Samuel F.
Phelps, Junas
Pickerlag, Samuel F.
Phelps, Junas
Pummer, J. & E.
Pette, Otls
Pette, Otls
Pette, Otls
Rich, T. S.

Pettee, Otis
Rich, T. S.
Rogerz, Warren
Rood, Preserved
Rood, Preserved
Rothwell, James
Rich, Zaccheus
Rissell, Ames
Rissell, Ames
Rice, M. S.
Rea, Benjamin
Rand, John
Rand, S. K.
Ryerson, Eosn
Rollins, A. P.
Richarlaun, Josiah
Stone Olives

Jan. 1, '47 Aug. 1, '47 June 20, '47 Dec. 23, '47 Dec. 23, '47 Mar. F. '43 Oct. 27, '47 Feb. 1, '48 April 15, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Aug. 19, '47 Oct. 23, '47 April 1, '48 Dec. 1, '42 Dec. 1, '48 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 Mar. 15, 47
Jan. 1, 47
Jan. 1, 47
July 1, 47
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April 1, 48
July April 15, '48 April 1, '48 April 1, '49 May 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 O: account.

Sensor, J. M.
Thrall, Henry
Thomas, Levi
Tillinghast, Philip
Thatcher, R. L.
Tewksbary, Bill
Tucker, Caleb
Thompson, D. A.
Underwood, J. F.

Underwood, J. F.
Williams, D. E.
Wood, Abigail
Wood, Abigail
Wood, Abishail
Ward, W. P.
White, Nicholas
Washburn, E. M.
Webster, J. B.
Wood, Nathan
Warner, A. P.
Walton, Timothy
Warner, Thomas
Warner, Thomas
Woolaver, John
Walls, H. B.
Whitman, C. H.
Williams, L.
Young, Posit In full.
In full.
Jan. 1, '49
In full.
April 1, '49
July 1, '47
Mar. 1, '43
Peb. 1, '48
Peb. 15, '49
Mar. 15, '49
Jan. 1, '44
Jan. 1, '49
Jan. 1, '47
April 15, '47
Oct. 15, '47
Peb. 1, '47
Peb. 1, '48 In full. Young, David The following have paid \$2 each to the close of the volume,

The following have paid \$2 each to the close of the volume, Jan. I, 1843;

J. H. Rayaedds, C. T. Reynolds, Wm. Bartholomew, W. H. Heron, C. L. H. Rayaedds, C. T. Reynolds, Wm. Bartholomew, W. H. Heron, C. Cutter, W. P. Davy, Edwin Freeman, J. D. Egleston, John Seekel, James Prickett, Mahel Passe, Harmon Terry, Ecastes Omestead, Jap Pasco, B. O. Edson, A. Greene, Nathan Charter, Orea Harrwood, L. H. Whiting, D. K. Smith, Cornelius Hamblen, John Magoun, Wm. Wilbur, T. I. Deyr, Asa Dyer, Richard Gould, Newherman, J. D. R. Smith, Carnelius Hamblen, Lohn Magoun, Wm. Wilbur, T. H. Pyer, Asa Dyer, Richard Gould, Newheniah Dause, Luraay Taylor, Peter Vaughan, Ciark Shurtleff, Catharine P.ope, T. C. Petry, Zephaniah Thomas, A. L. Weigsteit, Edwin Faraham, W. W. Emerga, Mary Fowler, Honry, becca Cook, Nathan Adams, Francis Pascal, Atwood Rich, Sylvanus Chinkard, H. K. Hindelsoy, W. C. Childs, L. W. Poud, Milton Buster, I. T. C. Child, J. C. Child, M. Cander, Honry England, J. C. Child, L. W. Allen, J. Chinand, J. J. A. K. Poemas, Abijah Davis, Lot Witherell, Lawan Guild, A. T. N. Freemas, Abijah Davis, Lot Witherell, Lawan Guild, A. L. M. Simena Carr, Wm. Allen, Nathaniel Bonney, Wm. Harding, Thomas Paine, 2d.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. J. Shepard, Mr. Elisha H. Show, of Truro, to Miss Mercy H. Show, of Wolffleet.
In New Bulford, 15th inst., by Rev. C. H. Titus, Mr. Rufus Ruddill to Miss Ann Elizabeth Divis, both of New Bulford.
In Oxford, Ma., April 8, by Rev. Arms Walton, Mr. James W. Laverett, of Flichburg, to Miss Sarah R. Walton, of Oxford, April 20, Mr. Zybeles Pastaplace, of Cariton, to Mrs. Lucy Everdear, of Oxford. of Oxford.

In the M. E. Church in Barastable, March 21, by Rev. W. H. Richards, Rev. T. Spilstead, of the Providence Conference, to Miss In Wellidget, April 1, by Rev. L. Laveloy, daughter of Mr. Lot Hinckley, of Mr. Geo. W. Bugbee to Miss Mary R. Holbrook, all of Wellidget. DIED.

In Wellsteet, April 13, Sarah Ageline, daughter of Capt. Knowler lyer.
In Landaff, N. H., April 16, of the canker rash, Lydia Lovina,
laughter of Rev. Jesse and Lydia L. Byden, aged 3 years.

Advertisements.

EDWARD HENNESSY. DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNI-DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNIfew doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of
all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Milogany Arm Chair, New Style came seat
common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)
A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also
Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Appl 224, 124. April 28th, 1847.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned have this day formed a connection for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, Corner of Tremont and Beacon streets, under the Albion House, and would take this opportunity to inform their friends and the public, assuring all that may favor them with their patronage, they shall be furnished with every article, made in the best STYLE, and at such prices, as will WM. W. MOTLEY, GEO. P. CLAPP.

OF GEO. P. CLAPP, the last seven years, Foreman and Boston, April 28th, 1847. COMMERCIAL ARCADE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED!

John Gove & Co., late Gove, Stone & Co., may be found at that specious Store, 1 & 2 Hitchborn Block, Corner of Ann and Barrett Streets, third building North of Blackstone Street. Their store being superior to any other now occupied for Clubing, exclusively, they are determined that their stock of Clubing, exclusively, they are determined shall not be in any way surpassed by any in the country.—

Whilesale Dealers are especially invited to examine our stock, be fully as low as any who cry. CHEAP! CHEAP!

Garments made to order in the very best style. Oiled Clubing in every variety.

Clathing in every variety.

"Dm't Freget the Building!"

1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK. Corner of Ann and Barrett Streets, 34 Building North of Black-

ner of Ann and Barrett Olivers, 32 Dunaing 12 ria of Pica.

John Gove, Mone Street.

J. D. Leland, April 28.

Methodist Book Store SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY. NO. 1 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

BINNEY & OTHEMAN. The above establishment has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have entered into copartnership for this purpose. The firm of White, Peirce & Co., have transferred to us their stand and stock of books and stationery. Our business will be conducted under the name of BINNEY & OTHE-MAN.

MAN.

All Broks and Publications of the Book Concern of the Methodist E. Caurch at New York, including Sabbath School Publications, 30 ks of the General Catalogue and tracts, may york; also, School Broks, Theological, Medical, Historical Religious and Mocall meous Works, and the common articles of Stationery, which will all be sold at the lowest market prices, Wholesale and Retail.

CHARLES H. PEIRGE, lite of the firm of Waits Pairon. CHARLES H. PEIRCE, late of the firm of Waite, Peirce

Co., publishes il resucción with us, the works of Prof. Upham, and of D., who. A. Alcott, and a variety of beautiful Juvenile and Miscellaneous Books.

All orders for Books and Stationery will receive prompt and careful attention.

AMOS BINNEY, EDWARD OFHEMAN.

CHEAP BOOKS!

W E offer the following books at a very great reduction from original prices:
The Church and Slavery; by Rev. Danl. DeVinne. 106 Tracts for the Times, -No. I, Origin of the M. E. Church. 12 cts. per doz.

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25 cts. per doz.

The above tracts ought to be scattered far and wide.

25 cts. per doz.

The above tracts ought to be scattered far and wide.
Vestry Harp; by Rev. A. D. Merrill. \$1.75 per doz.
Do do Appendix to; by do.
My Little Singing Book; by Rev. Asa Fitz. (One of the lest for Sabhath Schools.) \$1.25 per doz.
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Convert's Directory and Pocket Manual. 240 pp. Cloth.
\$1.75 per doz. \$1.75 per doz.
Innerant Ministry Defended; by Rev. D. Wise. 50 cts. Hinerant Ministry Detended; by Rev. D. Wise. of Cts. Gospel Discipline; by Rev. E. Sabin. \$2 25 per doz. Remains of M. B. Cox, first Missionary to Africa. 240 pp.

84 00 per doz.
Memoir of S. Osgood Wright, do do do 122 pp. 3 Mem-ir of S. Cagoou 11. S. Cagoou 11. S. Cagoou 11. S. Cagoou 11. Sah. School Messenger, Vol. 1, well bound. 83 00 per doz. Sah. School Messenger, Vol. 1, well bound. 83 00 per doz. Mrs. R. we's Devout Exercises; an excellent work. \$1.75 er dos. Life of Jeremy Taylor, an eminent divine. 368 pp. \$300

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Edwards on Original Sin. 370 pp. \$300 per doz.

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Alleine on the Promises, \$2 per dozen.

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Y. ar book of the Reformation, a most valuable work, illustrated by 22 engravings, containing among others, portraits of copy.

Melancthon, Calvin, Erasmus, &c., only 75 cts. per copy.

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Christian Perfection, or entire sanctification stated and defended by Rev. J. Wesley, Rev. A. Watmough, Rev. Dr. A. Chrke, Rev. R. Watson and Rev. R. Treffy, 37d cts. per

Finney's Theological Lectures, 75 cts.
Finney's Theological Lectures, 75 cts.
Horne on Missions, 20 cts.
Horne on Missions, 20 cts.
Cornelius the Centurion, 30 cts.
Parker Lee on Universalism, 34 cts.
Sleigh's Chris. defensive Dicty., 27½ cts.
Jay's Lectures, 25 cts.

The Gospel of St. John in Greek and English, interline and literally translated, with a dictionary, only 12 cts.

Newton's Pleasures of Personal Religion, 25 cts.

Memoir of Adelaide Murray, 12 cts.

Also a large assortment of Biblies, of all sizes, which we offer to sell at a muck lower rate than they can be purchased at any other place.

The above are valuable works, but as we have a large number on hand, we wish to dispose of them to make room for others.

BINNEY & OTHEMAN.

Bin.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co. having dissolved, it is very desirable that the affairs of the concern should be immediately settled. The subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests all who are indebted to the above firm, to forward the amount of their bills at their earliest convenience.

CHAS. H. PEIRCE,

Mod. I Corphill

NEW BOOK STORE. No. 1 Cornhill.

THE subscriber will devote himself to furnishing Sunday. School and other libraries with suitable books, at Depository prices. He will receive from the New York Trade Sale large and splendid assortment of BIBLES and TESTA-a good 12 mo. BIBLE—just the thing for Sabbath Schoolsfor \$3 per dozen. Boston, April 7. CHARLES WAITE, No. 54 Cornhill.

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SUCCESSSORS TO BRABROOK & PRUDEN, PURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. 43 and 45 Blackstone Street, where may be found a good as Sortment of BUREAUS. CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES,

BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, CENTRE do. CARPETINO.
SOFAS, DINING do. CLOCKS,
and all other articles usually kept in a Forniture Store, all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Store, and all other earticles usually kept in a Forniture Sto

CHARLES WAITE,

CHARLES WAITE,

BOOKSELLER, Publisher, and Stationer, No. 54 Cornaill, Biston, of the late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co., is now receiving, from anction and otherwise, an extensive assortment of Facological, Religious, Historical, School, Blank, kinds, which he is determined to sell at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Merchants, school committees, specifilly invited to give me a call.

March 24

HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for logical, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, ing and Tracing Papers; Bristol and London Board; Draw. Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Hair Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; Ortfolios &c., &c.

HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE.

PARLOR COAL STOVE.

THIS Stove was putented by Mr. F. L. HEDENBERG, of tent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it.

The subscribers have purchased the right to make and vend this stove in Batton, and having on the new and more beautiful dence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort.

The principle on which the stove now in the market, mend it to the judgment of the scientific, while a moment's observation of one to operation will secure the admiration of Purchasers in want of the best and most economical parlor store, in se, are requested to call and see this Stove in operation, at No. 36 Union St.

LEWIS JONES & SON.

WM. M. NASSAU'S HAIR DRESSING ROOM, No. 28 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON. Particular attention given to honing Razors.
Jan. 27. FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-

HOUNE,

NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET.

F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNICE. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS selling very form. HOUSE,

Allen & Noble,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AVO COTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from Dock Square,) Boston. GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE. tf

H. MERRILL,

LANGE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP H. MERRILL,

IN store, of my own importation, also of my own manufacture, of all styles and prices.

2,30) CAPS.—I have also on hand a very extensive stock of CAPS, for gentlemen, youth, and the styles as soon as they are out. Will the reader please examsine. Whosesale Rooms, 21 and 31 stories, 173 Washington Warch 17.

SANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR. SANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR.

A NALYTICAL GRAMMAR of the English Language, teaching, with familiar explanations, in the lecture style, appropriate parsing ex unplies, both in Etymology and Syntax; Questions subjoined for recitation; Exercises in false Syntax; Orthography, Punctuation, Enunication, Figures, and an Appendix. In five parts. Being a complete System of Grammars, containing much new matter not found in other Grammars, containing much new matter not found in other Grammars, practical knowledge of the English language. Dy Dyer H. Sanborn, A. M. Prof. of Math., Int. and Natural Science in the N. H. Couf. Seminary. Seventh edition, improved, 1846.

SANBORN'S NORMAL SCHOOL GRAM-

MAR.

BEING an abridgement of the Analytical Grammar of the English Lauguage. By DYER H. SARBORN, A. M., Prof. of Math., Int. and Nat. Science, in the N. H. Conference Seminary, at Northfield.

The above and highly recommuneded Books may be had at the Bookstores of Waite, Peirce & Co., B. B. Mussey, and others, Boston; William Hyde & Co., Portland; and of the Publisher, in Concord, N. H.

6m Feb. 10.

S. W. ROBINSON, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY,

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MAINE. OFFICE, 18 MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK, COURT SQUARE, BOS ON. Mr. R. having practiced many years in Maine, non-residents who have property or business in that State, or who desire advice as to its laws, may find it for their advantage to avail themselves of his experience, and the extensive acquaint-ance and professional connections he has formed there.

March 23.

ASTRONOMY, Oft Academies and Common Schools. One of the most original, practical, and complete works upon this subject that has ever appeared, has just been issued from the New York press. It is entitled

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY,

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY,
accompanied by SIXTEEN COLORED MAPS, each 3 by
3 1-2 feet, designed to illustrate the Mechanism of the Heavens, and for the use of Public Lecturers, Private Learners,
ington and Savage.

This splendid series of maps is going into use with unprecendented rapidity all over the country. They were used with
great effect by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., in his recent Astronomical Lectures in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and
publicly commended by him in the strongest terms, as an original and admirable work, better adapted to the study of
Astronomy, than any other work heretofore published.

It has been introduced into Rhode Island, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Barnard, and the light in which it is there regauded may be understood by the following:

Providence March 11, 1847.

Omy and the accompaying Maps, we have formed a favorable opinion of their utility to pupils in that branch of study; and have recommended their introduction into the High School of the city of Providence. A. CASWELL. Prof. of Math. and Astronomy

N. Bishop, Superintendent of Public Schools.

The price of the work is as follows:

Maps, per set of 16, on cloth, with rollers,

state on strong paper, without cloth

Books (200 pages) per copy,

John P. Jewett & CO.,

23 Cornhill, Boston,

land the work for the Eastwho are the sole agents for the sale of the work for the East

" Every moment, Lord, I need The merit of thy death.'

His death was peaceful and triumphant. Provincetown, April 7. W. T. HARLOW.

Mrs. MARY BROWN, daughter of Rev. J. Cobb. died in Bucksport, Me., Oct. 20, 1846, aged 33. Sister Brown became hopefully pious a few years since, and maintained until death her faith in Christ. In her last hours she was bereft of reason, but her mind, even in its wanderings, was ruminating upon the things of God, as evidenced by her conversation. She sleeps in Jesus.—
Peace to her memory.

J. C. Perry. Peace to her memory. Bucksport, Me., April 9.

Miss MARY ANN, wife of Jeremiah Burnham died in Dover, N. H., Jan. 2, aged 25 years .-Sister Burnham had been a member of the M E. Church about nine years. She was a great sufferer in her last sickness, which was protracted, yet she suffered with resignation, and we believe she rests beyond sickness and death. S. KELLEY.

Sister HANNAH JANE MOODY died in Fayette, Me., Jan. 27, aged about 17 years. She experienced religion about two years since, lived well, and died happy, after a short sickness. She was able to converse with her friends until the last, giving them good advice, and beseeching them not to weep for her, for she was going to be with JOSIAH HIGGINS. East Livermore, March 25.

CAPT. MICAH DYER died in Wellfleet, Feb. 3, aged 78 years. He had been a member of the M. E. Church in this place for forty years. His life was exemplary and holy, and his end was peace. A holy life, and a peaceful or triumphant death is a glorious illustration of the truth and divinity of our holy religion. It is infinitely advantageous to the person living and dying thus. It promotes the glory and praise of God, as well as being beneficial to human beings-teaching or confirming to them that there is another and better world; that godliness is profitable unto all things; that the early or even sudden removal of the pious is no loss or calamity to themselves .- Rev. 7: 14-17. Wellfleet, April 2. J. LOVEJOY.

EUNICE BARTLET died in Jay, Me., Feb. 8, aged 12 years and 11 months. She experienced religion about two years since, and during that time, though young, she has been a very conon taking a farewell leave of the corpse, " Farewell, sister, I will try to meet you in heaven."-May the parents and sister enjoy the comforts of J. HIGGINS.

East Livermore, March 25.

Mrs. DEBORAH WILLIAMS, wife of Mr. Silas Williams, died in St. George, N. B., Feb. 27, in the 31st year of her age. She was born in New Sharon, Me., in 1816, and moved to this Province in 1841. A few years previous to her dissolution she was soundly converted to God.-She admired the people of God above all others. and nothing gave her greater delight than to be favored with their company and Christian con-versation. The affliction which terminated her earthly existence was consumption. Two or three days before she was called to her reward. she received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, with a few friends, and seldom was there more gracious influence felt than on that solemn and memorable occasion. After affectionately admonishing those around, she quietly breathed her last, leaving a noble testimony behind that her happy spirit was about to enter into the par-adise of God.

Miss PHEBE STONE died in Bucksport, Me., March 14, aged 53. Sister Stone was among the first who cast in their lot among the Methodists in this village, and remained faithful to her vows unto the end of life. She never seemed to be much elated with religious joy, but consistently attended upon all the means of grace. She departed suddenly from the scenes of life, leaving behind her a good example of fidelity to the cause of God. J. C. PERRY. Bucksport, April 9.

Br. STILLIMAN NEWELL, of Lisbon, Me., died March 27, aged 32 years. He professed religion some twelve years ago, and united himsel with the Methodist E. Church in Durham, and remained a very worthy member until his death. The mildness of his disposition, his urbanity, and above all, his deep and uniform piety secured to him the confidence of the church, and the good will of all with whom he associated. visited him several times during his sickness, and found him perfectly calm, and resigned to the will of God. His death was happy and triumphant. His remains were conveyed to his relatives and friends in Durham, for integment, and by his special request his funeral was attended i the Methodist meeting-house, and a discourse delivered, by the undersigned, to a large and ALLEN H. COBB. Durham, Me., April 13.

Mrs. Augusta T. Edson, wife of Br. Har vey B. Edson, died of consumpton, in Cabotville, March 29, aged 37 years. Sister Edson was born in Greenwich, Mass. After her marriage she lived in Fitchburgh five years, and in Cabo ville nine. She experienced religion and joined the M. E. Church, when eighteen years of under the labors of Rev. Israel Stoddard. She was an excellent mother and wife, and a consistent and devoted Christian. In her sickness she was calm, submissive, often happy, and always fearless of the tomb. We doubt not she is

now in the "saints' blest abode." Cabotville, April 5.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal

REPLY TO DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY. NO. XII.

CESSARY TO ITS REMOVAL. There are two ways in which one may sus-

tain and perpetuate an evil. By either directly practicing it themselves, or indirectly, by sup-porting and countenancing those who are engaged in it. Slavery is an unnatural state of searches it and knows it. They connot prosociety, and cannot stand of itself. There is nothing cohesive or self-supporting in it. Remove the extraneous support which surrounds it, and it necessarily falls to pieces. History confirms the statement. firms the statement. When the French Revolution took away the

at once in that beautiful island. When the Peninsular war in Europe required the concentration of all the Europe required the Europe required the concentration of all the Europe required tion of all the Spanish forces, for the defence of the mother country, almost immediately society reverted again to its natural form in Mexico; and consequently in that country about 50,000 negro and 2,000,000 Indian slaves obtained consequently they who sustain him in his wrong their liberty. The same event took place in ish navy for a long while upheld slavery in the West Indies, by continually crushing the frequent risings of the slaves, who, but for this navel never men in the states. The Britten to be partakers with other men in their sins, and that, too, whether they are conscious in themselves of their being sins or not. Have no fellowship val power, would have soon rid themselves of with the unfruitful works of darkness, whether their effeminate and luxurious masters. And in those who practice them see their sinful nature our own country, it is the various influences at or not; but rather reprove them. Wrath came the North which at this day sustains slavery in the Southern States. The North indirectly holds the slaves; while the South directly uses them, and lives upon their earnings. And as soon as the views and sympathies of the former are corthen, unless it cease by a civil war.

slavery all the elements of a good government, such as confidence, integrity, and mutual interest, are entirely wanting. In 1814 how easily the British took the city of Washington, our slaveholding capital! And how easily too they could have retained it, and subdued all the Southern States, if it had not been for the fear of Northern soldiers. Could such a small armament as this, at any time have penetrated so far into any other state of the Union, than a slaveholding one? Yes, it is the North which continues slavery .-And it is heart-sickening to estimate at what an slaveholders or for those who vote for them. A expense. O, it is lamentable to contemplate the slaveholder is not fit to govern free men. He is thousands of lives, and the millions of treasure, which are every year swallowed up in this infernal Malestrom, for the support of slavery.

Now as this scourge of our race cannot susable to God; for every one who allows himself It is making our free institutions a laughing stock to be a vehicle for the transmission of this evil to among European despots; it is dishonoring Christhe next generation, sins not only against God tianity in the estimation of Mahomedans and and his own soul, but against posterity. He heathens. It is driving us into unjust, aggressive, transmits to unborn millions an accumulating and expensive wars, for its support; it is crip-curse, and necessarily leaves the world worse case of slaveholding, we bring in that great ef. lions, and it is dragging a Protestant nation into ficient reformatory principle, individual responsibility. Let no one wait until the state or the plague spot over a soil which our half enlightened sistent Christian. Hers was one of the most affecting functions of God manifested sympathy for the house of God manifested sympathy for the presents and only surviving sister who evaluated. immediately to himself. This individual responsibility was the leading idea of the Reformation, and soon shook the power of Papacy throughout Europe. And this individual responsibility must be the efficient principle in every reformahas been lasting and salutary; but in England, it was commenced, or at least conducted by the State,-Henry the Eighth, and his courtiers, who this day, and never will be until it begins with individuals and works up to the state.

exhausted itself in planning devices to destroy the impulsive efforts of this reformatory princices, organic sins, and various other incomprehensible mystifications have labored long and hard to change the issue, to transfer the blame from the individuals to some impersonality, or to quiet the conscience, by attempting to prove that individuals could do nothing in this matter. These anodynes have, for years, stupified or paralyzed the moral sensibilities of the church and nation, but, thank God, their influence is passing away; the spirit of slumber is giving place to that of vigiance and activity. The public conscience waking up for a movement, in despite of all these sophisms, and the minister or the politician who will place himself in the breach, to arrest its pro-

gress will be prostrated by it as by a whirlwind. But to be more particular, to specify. I would say, let every individual, not only from Maryland to Mexico, but from the Nences to the St. Johns, throughout the whole breadth of our land, at once and for ever withdrawn his countenance and support from slavery. Let him do it, not only in words, but also in deeds, openly and overtly to be read and known of all men.

As a Christian, let him withdraw fellowship from all those who are slaveholders; by not communing with them, nor hearing their ministers preach, nor inviting slaveholders in town to his pulpit; by solemnly protesting against the recep-tion of the slavehelder's money into the Lord's Treasury, whether it be that of the Bible Society, the Missionary Society, or any other benevolent association. Why should not the Christians of the free North bear as efficient testimony against slavery, as the poor laboring colored man did, some days ago, against lutemperance? The prohim at once, "You can't have them; your whisky ture from the scenes of this changing world

own Master they stand or fall. They believe WITHHOLDING SUPPORT FROM SLAVERY, NE- that slaveholding is prima facia evidence of that which is forbidden in the word of God; that it is outward, visible evidence of the existence of covetousness, extortion, and other concomitant sins in those who practice it, and consequently that with such Christians should not eat. But in regard to the heart, they do not judge; God only position; in a position in which he gives his name. his influence, and the whole weight of his moral army and navy from St. Domingo, slavery fell and religious character, to the support of that ter the man the worse is the deed. The more moral worth he has, in the estimation of the world, the better support he can give to slavery. And position, sustain the position itself, with all its concomitant sins. But the Scripture forbids us

form heathen ceremonies; but this is no reason

I would say, in the next place, to every man, as a citizen, withdraw your support from slavery, by refusing to vote for any man that is a slaveholder, rected, both politically, ecclesiastically, socially, and commercially, this curse and blight of our holder. In this way every voter can most effectcountry will cease in the latter; but never until ively reach the very strongholds of slavery in our country. And I conceive it to be every man's History cannot furnish an instance of an en- duty to do it. Every consideration arising from tire slaveholding country unconnected with any the past and present, urges him to do it; his one that was free, which ever perpetuated slave. duty to his God, to humanity, to his country, and ry within itself, for any considerable length of to the unborn millions who are to come after him. time. The thing is imposible; for in a state of call upon him to exercise the power now in his hands, to arrest the continuance and progress of this scourge of the human race. It was a maxim among the ancients, that he who had it in his power to save life, but who did not use it, was actually guilty of murder. War originated slavery, but politics have con-

tinued it. And politics and religion must kill it,

upon Jehosaphat because he helped the ungodly,

if it ever die peaceably; but if they do not effect it, it will expire amidst the blood and flames of civil war. But it will never die peacably while Northern men uphold it by their votes, voting for no republican; he may be a theoretic, sentimental one, but a real, practical one he cannot be while he continues to hold a slave. The boasted republicanism of slaveholders, is only, at best, a tain itself, but is dependant for its continuance kind of democracy among aristocrats, an equalon exterior support, it becomes every one who ity among a highly privileged order. Human fears God, and regards the good of his fellow be- rights by them are trampled in the dust, or if ing, to examine narrowly what assistance he may professed, they are mere abstractions, or only figbe giving to it. And for this support, whether it ures of speech. The slave power which is susbe direct or indirect, every individual is answer. tained by northern votes is ruining our country. than he found it. And here again, as in the in a national debt amounting to hundreds of mil-

perpetration of them. Let none suppose that individual efforts can do no good. The preaching of a few Galilean fishermen overthrew the religion of the pagan world. During the last twelve or fifteen years, tion. There can be no thorough and lasting re. much light has been diffused. It is now collectform without it. The reformation of the sixteenth ing and will soon shine forth to destroy this foul century began in Scotland, among individuals, and lump of deformity at the brightness of its coming. At the creation, light was created and existed some days before it was collected and shone out. Public sentiment is in a state of transition. It is so miserably spoiled it that it is not perfected to coming around right. Many who were once violently opposed to anti-slavery measures, have a'rendy become their warm and active friends. In the anti-slavery enterprise, ingenuity has And very many others who imagine that they still retain their former opinions and practices, are in reality advancing with almost railroad ple. The figments of expediency, circumstan. speed to the full standard of abolition orthodoxy. Like the passenger in the car, they imagine that every thing is moving and coming to them, while in truth they are rapidly going forward them-

selves. In my next and last I shall endeavor to show that, in withholding fellowship from slaveholders, there is no necessity of withdrawing from the existing churches, especially from the Methodist Episcopal Church, but this great enterprise can be better served by a continuance in them, and by effecting a right administration of their existing rules against slavery and covetousness.

Newcastle, N. Y., March 28, 1847.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Herald and Journal.

DEATH OF A S. SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

Bro. Stevens,-Will you permit me to occupy little space in your excellent paper, to record

some incidents in the life and death of one of the members of our Sabbath School in this place. Miss Hannah C., daughter of Capt. Storrs and Martha Arey, died in this village, Mar. 16, 1847, aged 17 years and 6 months. It might truly be said of her she loved the Sabbath School, and always filled her place there, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable circumstances. She had been the subject of deep religious impression prietor of a distillery, in the neighborhood, came from very early childhood; but did not obtain to him for the purpose of buying his staves to clear and satisfactory evidence of her acceptance make whisky casks. But the colored man told with God, until a short time previous to her deparmoney can never buy my cooper stuff." Now Religion, with her, as with too many, was not de there was something more pungent and startling ferred until prostrated upon a sick and dving bed. in this rebuke, than could be embodied in the Some three weeks before attacked with the dis most splendid speech. There was common ease which terminated her brief life, being ther sense and Christian honesty in it, and it had its in the enjoyment of perfect health, she, with some effect. And there must be more of this spirit others, presented herself at the altar a penitent manifested at the north before the south will be- seeker of salvation, and found a measure of lieve that we mean what we say in regard to peace in believing. In this state of mind she slavery. If we northern Christians, had fathers left home for a few days, to visit some friends in and brothers, say, in Algerine slavery, would we a neighboring town; but soon returned to die in thankfully receive from the hand of their oppress- the embraces of those by whom she was fondly ors that which they had wrung from our kin- cherished. It was the happy privilege of th dred by stripes and penalties? Would we take the writer of this sketch to visit her often, as she la money thus obtained, and consecrate it to the most holy purposes, when, at the same time, we death. On being asked if she was willing to die knew that in so doing, we were bidding them she answered, "Yes, perfectly. My soul is at res God speed in their villany, fellowshipping them now." At another time, Do you love the Savior in crushing our relatives, and using the most ef- Her eye brightened, while she replied with em fective means to strengthen their hands to con-tinue this injustice and oppression?

phasis—" O yes, and if He restores me to health again, how faithfully I mean to serve him, by But the most common pretext for holding fellowship with slveholders, is that there are some died, she called for her Bible, and requested to good Christians among them. So there may be be shown her Sabbath School lesson. It was L. Crowell. The confessional and bow before the crucifix: nessthe confessional and bow before the crucifix: onal and bow before the crucifix; ness the soul-inspiring truths, which have smoothe

that we should hold religious fellowship with them, explain it to me," then reached the blessed vol- not to fancy the soul itself was wanting. and endorse their spurious creed and idolatrous worship. Abolitionists do not sit in judgment on the guilt or innocence of slaveholders-to their

bors of pious teachers, in this department of the ed to me, most ominously, from vault to vault. work of God, will be crowned with success. Go on, then, in the noble employment of sowing the seed of life in the young mind-water it with your tears, refresh it as with sunbeams by your prayers, and you will reap a glorious harvest in eternity. It will be more honorable even, to have your name sit upon the quivering lips of a dying pupil, redeemed from sin through your instrumentality, than to have it emblazoned upon the most imperishable record of earthly fame.

Bucksport, April, 9 1847. J. C. PERRY.

THREE WONDERS IN HEAVEN.

pious Dr. . Watts, 'I expect to find three wonders there. 1. To meet some I had not thought to see there. 2. To miss some whom I expected to meet and feelings of such a man as Dr. Watts, who in niches cut in the wall, the forty monks were awake in this world or another," how much greater will be the wonder in the case of many careless and almost prayerless Christians to find them. selves in heaven at last. There is the gay and fashionable Christian, who thinks more of the cir-

for such a professor of religion, who had spent the ward appearance to indicate that they had not evening in some gay circle of pleasure, or in the each one of them, a living, throbbing heart with ball-room, where God and the interests of the in his bosom. The flesh was firm, the limbs resoul are little thought of, to return home at midnight, andlie down to rest, and wake up in heaven! eye lashes and nails were perfectly preserved What a wonderful contrast between the conversa. and the eyes themselves, though fixed as I have tion and employments of the evening party or the ball-room, and the ushering in of an eternal sunful mockery of life, because so frightfully real. rise and a blissful and never-ending day in heaven! I could see no difference between those mummies How wonderfully different, too, is the dress of a and their death-like brethren up stairs; whose modern ball-room from that white and unsullied long confinement in the cloister, and strict adherrobe of righteousness which all must have on be- ence to the most severe of the monastic rules fore they can enter heaven!

toiled all his life to lay up treasures on earth with. faces. But when I went nearer, in order to exout being rich toward God, to find himself in amine them regularly, one by one, I saw that the heaven at last, and with treasures there which he Caupuchins, who have thus the secret of triumphhad thought little of, and for which he had not labored! Heaven will, indeed, be full of such would seem to set death at defiance, had altogethwonders, and it will indeed be even more wonder- er failed in one most important point. They had ful that any one of our race, so sinful, so imper- preserved the bodies from decay; they had clothfect, so guilty, so ungrateful, so fickle and incon- ed them in the garments they were wont to wear; stant to the most solemn vows and covenant en- they had marvellously banished the likeness of

Spirit and grace of God is not utterly discour-aged in trying to change, and mold, and fit for each one of these dead men the seal which the heaven's employment, such creatures as sinful soul had stamped thereon as it departed. All the men. All other beings but God would give up all faces wore the expression with which they had efforts in a month's trial as hopeless of success, died; different according to their various temperin fitting such polluted souls as men's for an atmos- ament, but fixed, immutable, unchangeably elophere so pure and holy as that of heaven! But quent of the exact frame of mind in which they nationce and grace of God never tire in the had separately met that awful hour. good work when once begun. The process may seemed as though, in this expressive look (the last require severe discipline, deep affliction, the tear-trace of spirit petrified, as it were, on the dead ing asunder the tenderest ties and stripping the face,) might be read, not only the record of their soul of all earthly dependences, in order to un- dying moment, but also the history of their past clinch its grasp of earthly good. But what God lives; showing how the good man, humble and undertakes in the way of saving the soul, he will sincere, had departed in peace; and how the disaccomplish by a hand graciously severe. Thus it appointed, ambitious soul had clung to a life will come to pass, that every one of our race who which years of ascetism had vainly sought to renfinally reaches heaven, will be filled with praise der odious. It is sufficient, however, to look only and wonder to find any and every other redeemed once in their faces to lose instantaneously the ef sinner there saved by the wonderful grace of God fect of the delusion, which is so striking at a through atoning blood.

Many will be missed whose professions did not of their having undergone the last dread trial. ness and these sorrows are found among the trave child sinks to sleep on its mother's breast. so great that he did not enter there.

CHIN CONVENT AT MALTA.

BY A LADY.

"Will you go on, or are you afraid?" These words were addressed to me by an old ter dread of dissolution, which it is frightful to monk, as we stood together on the last step of the think of! Here were, indeed, again the traces of stair leading down to certain mysterious vaults a conflict, but a conflict with death itself. It was which exist under the Capuchin convent of Malta. easy to see how madly, how wildly, he had strug-The monk was very decrepid, very ghastly-in- gled to retain his hold on life; and when that life deed, I may say, decidedly unearthly looking escaped, it had written on his face the record of the voice was sepulchral, and the question not that last hour, as one of most intense despair. one to be answered without serious consideration; Assuredly this man must have been a slave to the for he held in his hand (and his hand was uncom- memory of some great crime, which made him monly like that of skeleton) a great key, which so very a coward in presence of his invincible was destined to open the ponderous iron door of foe; or else—for he seemed to young for that—a very singular charnel-house. This convent is he may have had one of those morbid, restless one of the very few, in fact, I believe the only spirits of inquiry which ever drove him to the one of importance, now extant, excepting that of burial places, that he might rifle the secrets of the Palermo, where the monks still retain the custom grave, to learn the details of the universal doom, of preserving their dead unburied, and are yet in till he was seized with a frantic horror for the possession of the method by which they can keep individual corruption which awaited himself, the corpses of their brethren entire, with all the such as I have known men of imaginative mind appearance of life, for as long a period as they to feel. Any way, it was a fearful face. He had chose. The secret of the process by which the fought with the King of Terrors, and had been order of the Capuchins have thus learnt to cheat subdued, but the struggle had been a dire one, the grave of its lawful prey is not exactly known; and what rendered this yet more striking, was I believe it is some sort of baking or boiling. the mock resignation with which the hands had They have always the number of forty carefully been folded together after death. I was glad to preserved; and when a death occurs in the mon-astery, the most ancient among the dead bodies makes way for the new-comer, and is buried. I had been told that the spectacle of these forty His heavy features were full of sottish indiffer monks, so long departed from existence, yet still ence: he could not have foreseen that his hou unshrouded and uncoffined, was most curious, was come; or, if he did, his must have been one although sufficiently appalling to render it less frequently visited than it would doubtless have filled with the daily occurrences of life to wake otherwise been. For myself, however, it had been my lot, in various wanderings, to see death in so many different shapes, that I could hardly suffering, from some terrible disease; his face shrink from any new aspect under which it might told of nothing save bodily pain; but so express present itself, and I had advanced thus far on my ive was it of this, that it was scarce possible way to visit them. Still, I must own I was a long not to believe that he was even then in great ag time in answering the pointed question of my ony. Again, I could have looked for ever on the companion. To tell the truth, there was something in his own appearance and manner which awed me considerably; and I could not help wondering what the dead monks must be, if their liverage while living; and in the still eyes of this brother had so little the semblance of hu- corpse, in the sweet smile that brightened even

there may be those in a state of acceptance with the way of thousands over the storm swept manity. There was a dulness in his sunken eye, that livid mouth, there was a fervor of hope and a solemn expression on his livid face, half hid by Having finished its perusal, she remarked, "If the huge cowl, and something so mechanical i my teacher were here, how glad he would be to his every movement, that it was scarce possible to her mother, saying "I cannot read any more; were the first words he had uttered since he had but God can bless me just as well as though I suddenly appeared at my side, in obedience to could read." Her last hours were distressing in the call of the superior; and now having spoken, the extreme; but the conflict was borne with pa- he closed his withered lips again, as though these tience, and she passed triumphant—home.

Young reader, art thou prepared to die, should and stood motionless till I mustered up courage to hollow tones were to issue from them no more. death arrest thee in thy healthful bloom, and hur-ry thee hence to eternity? Couldst thou grasp instantly stalked sijently along the dark, narrow the precious word of life, and find in its rich and passage, and unlocked the massive portal of the never fading promisies a sweet assurance for chamber whose silent inhabitants I was about to the well being of thy immortal spirit?

chamber whose silent inhabitants I was about to visit. The door rolled back heavily on its hinges; visit. The door rolled back heavily on its hinges; The above affords another happy illustration the ghostly monk stood back to let me pass; and of the value of faithful Sabbath school instruction. as I crossed the threshold, I heard him close it It speaks in language unmistakable that the labelind me with a noise which echoed, as it seem-

THE CHAMBER OF THE DEAD. I found myself in a large hall, constructed en tirely of the white Maltese stone, the roof rising in the shape of a dome. It was lighted only from the top, so that although every object was perfectly distinct, the day could only penetrate within it, tempered by a kind of twilight shade. The very first breath I drew in this dead house made me gasp and shiver. It was not precisely cold; but there was a chill, and an indescribable heaviness on the air, which caused a most unpleasant sensation. It was some minutes before this feeling could be shaken off; at last I determined boldly to raise my eyes and look around. "If I ever reach heaven," said the eminently For a moment I could have fancied we had mistaken our way, and returned to that part of the vast convent which was inhabited by the living, the scene was so very similar to that I had just there; but, 3. The greatest wonder of all will be witnessed in the chape! above, where the vesper to find myself there!" If such were the views service was being performed. Standing upright, lived so near the verge of heaven, and breathed ranged round the room, twenty on either side of its holy atmosphere, as it were, on earth, so as to be me, clothed in the complete costume of their orable to say, with the most cheerful confidence, " I der. At a superficial glance, they seemed all enbless God I lie down at night unsolicitous whether I gaged in prayer; and very still and quiet they cles of pleasure than the praying circle, more of to bring to my mind the full conviction that it was robing the perishing body in costly attire, than of indeed on lifeless corpses I was gazing, for, exobtaining the richer ornaments of a meek and cept that all had the same uniform hue of dull, quiet spirit for the undying soul.

What a theme of admiring wonder it would be ghastly yellow, and the same fixity in the position of the eyes, there was nothing in their outhave wasted their bodies, quenched the fire of What a wonder it will be for the man who has their eyes, and banished all expression from their gagements, has finally arrived safe in heaven.

It is wonderful indeed, even now, that the of living beings; but, with all their art, they had

first glance. The imitation of life, cunning as it But there will be other wonders in heaven. is, fails altogether before this palpable evidence bear the test of the last hour, of the final judg- The body nearest me, which was that of an ment. They had no oil in their lamps, if it were old man, had a countenance which would have possible there would be grief and weeping in told its tale clearly to the most careless obsereaven, because many who expected to meet in ver. I felt, as I gazed on his serene and placid heaven are disappointed. But it cannot be. Grief, face, that death had been to him a glad release and fears, and disappointment cannot travel across he had waited, he had wished for it; and when the grave with the pilgrim to heaven. This sad- came, he had resigned himself to its power, as a ellers in the other road across the grave. There strong lines round the shriveled lips, the deeply will be wonders in one other world besides heaven, furrowed brow, the bollow eye, all told of wonder that when the way and the state to eter-nal glory was open, that man's guilt and folly was very bitter, of that long struggle with sorrow which can make existence a load most gladly laid aside. But there was a sublimity of repose upon that old man's face, which life could never VISIT TO THE CRYPT OF THE CAPU- have known. And the next! I wish I could forget the awful face of the next in order; but I know I never shall. The expression of that countenance will never cease to haunt me! The fierce scowl on the forehead, the eyes starting from their sockets, the lips convulsively drawn back, so as to show the sharp, white teeth firmly clenched, all told an unwillingness to die-an ut-

faith not to be mistaken. He was very young, and had probably been cut off in the first enthusiasm of his vocation, ere time, or the imperishable craving for human sympathy, had quenched the ardent religious fervor, which is so sincerely felt by many young novices on their first profession. I was very glad he died when he did, it was so glorious a look of triumph! Strange to say, the most unmeaning of all these faces was that of a man who had been murdered. There was a mere vacant stare of surprise in his wide glaring eyes. The spirit seemed to have been so suddenly expelled from her mortal tenement, that she had left no trace of her passage forth. Near to his ghastly corpse stood a young man, who appeared to have fallen gently asleep, with that expression of utter weariness which is the very stamp of a broken heart. When I had gone round about half the room,

and had minutely examined the features of about twenty of this ghostly company, I was seized with a very strange hallucination. On entering the presence of these forty monks, I had been fully aware, of course, that they were all dead, and I alone was living; and now I was equally conscious that there was some vast difference between the present state of my grisly hosts and my own; only, after I had gone from one to another, ever meeting the gaze of their meaning eyes, and gathering such volumes of eloquence from their still lips, I could almost have believed that they were all living, and I myself dead, or in a dream ! It was quite time to hold some communication with the living, when assailed by such fancies as these, and I turned to look for my guide, with a strong desire to enter into conversation with him. I looked round and round in vain. I counted forty-one monks, therefore the living man must be amongst them; but the exact similarity of dress, and the motionless attitude with which he had installed himself between two of his lifeless companions, made it no easy matter to distinguish him. When I did find him out, the question with which I addressed him would have been considered passably unfeeling in more polite society; it was, if he himself would one day take his place in this strange sepulchre. "Assuredly !" he answered, with more vivacity than he had yet displayed, "and this one must make way for me," he continued with a grim smile of satisfaction, at the same time dealing a light blow with his bunch of keys on the shoulder of one of the corpses, which caused the bones to rattle with a sound so horrible, that I flew to the door, and begged him to open it, that I might escape from this dreadful room. I had had quite enough of the society, certainly not enlivening, of the Capuchins, both living and dead; indeed, on the whole, I rather give the preference to the latter, for we claim no kindred to the dead; whereas, it must always be painful to come in contract with a fellow creature so devoid of human feeling as this old man seemed to be. He afterwards conducted me through the whole of the convent, at least of that part of it to which strangers are admitted. It is very extensive, but principally re-markable from the strange sight I had witnessed. As this order is one of the most rigorous, the brotherhood is composed, for the most part, of men who have committed some crime, and fled thither for refuge from the vengeance of law, or the yet sterner justice of their own conscience. Judging from the countenances of those I saw, I should say they had sought all mental rest in vain; but so indeed it must have been It was scarcely possible that the quiet of the cloister should have any effect on them; for it is starting on a false principle to suppose that a man can ever escape from his own deed, be it what it may, good or bad. As soon as he has committed has given it an existence, an individuality which he can never again destroy, it becomes independent of him, and goes out into the world to deal its influence in widening circles far beyond his ken.

WRITE IT IN GOLD.

The great comprehensive truths, says Pres. Quincy, written in letters of living light on every page of our history, are these: Human happiness has no security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.

HINDOO FABLE-THIEF'S EXPEDIENT.

There is a fable among the Hindoos, that a thief, having been detected and condemned to die, thought upon an expedient by which he might be rescued from death. He sent for the jailor, and told him that he had a secret to disclose to the king, and when he had done so he would be ready to die: The King sent for him to know what this secret was. He told him he knew the art of producing trees that should bear gold. The king, accompanied by his prime ministers, courtiers, and priests, came with the thief to a certain spot, where they began their incantations. The thief then produced a piece of gold, declaring that if sown it would produce a tree, every branch of which should bear gold: "But." added he, "this must be put into the ground by a person perfectly honest. I am not so; and therefore

pass it to your Majesty."

The King replied:—"When I was a boy, I remember taking something from my father, which although a trifle, prevents my being the person. I pass it, therefore, to my prime minis-

The latter said :- " I receive the taxes from the people, and, as I am exposed to many temptations, how can I be perfectly honest? I therefore give it to the priest.

The priest pleaded the same as to his conduct in receiving the sacrifices. At length the thief

"I know not why we should not all four be hanged, since not one of us is honest." The King was so pleased at the ingenuity of the thief that he granted him a pardon.

A wicked man is the worst of creatures, a wicked Christian is the worst of men, and a wicked minister the worst of Christians.

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do it solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services The profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence and Vermont Conferences.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sulreribers in full and the name of the Post Office to which pupers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no nisunderstanding or mistake.

Vol. XVIII.

DEPAR

Departed hours ! 'Tis pleasant, Once more to To link nnew the The hand of Ti To call our lost or Tis sweet to mass

Upon the look a

Left us so sadly

The sunlight of t

Of those whose ear

To see, as shades a

Whose last glance That never, neve Departed hours ! de As twine around son The early budy of The thoughts they be Fragrance of fade O, there is bliss unt Of life's departed Duxbury, April, 1847.

> For the Hera BIBLICAL !

DANVILLE DISTRICT Br. Stevens,-I have and perfect astonishmen from Br. Williams, in inst. As that article is it must devolve on me certainly, I cannot suffe of the Danville Distr to go uncorrected. But reply to Br. Williams' st show the cause which o gether at Lyndon. A me called by Br. Willitt, at 1 porting to be a meeting of part of the Conference, importance, in connection interests of the Semina preachers was held in cor of the trustees, so the trus into these important mea any thing published to the to the members of Conferthe meeting, until the who ation. And the first our Co would be, that their Sem "Biblical Institute," but a f a President, Professors, lect all. Five trustees attende whom was a Conference to ference preachers, beside preachers' meeting; two or

present, who were not me ence. Of course, they cou Four members of Confer tees, voted for the adoption by Br. Willet. One preac plan, and two voted not at a vill be understood by readi

of their Secretary : The following is the sub tions passed at a preachers Br. Willitt, Feb. 24, 1847: Resolved, That we ins Newbury Seminary to open ment" in the Seminary, in language shall be taught.

Resolved, That we instri point a President for Nev shall have the general oversi cern, both Biblical and scien Resolved, That we instruc an endowment of \$10,000.

for said Seminary.
Resolved, That we instruca Teachers' department in ? Resolved, That the trust appoint a Financial Secretar

St. Johnsburg Centre, Apr Immediately after the

meeting of preachers from Conference," several pread District held a consultation, in the opinion, that if the carry out the plan recomm our Seminary would be rui ruin to our Seminary, it was have a District Preachers' diately, and review these Accordingly, a committee sult the Presiding Elder, as such a meeting was to be that committee, I called on I told him the wishes of the District Preachers' Meeting time, stated that we did not without his consent. He t jections to such a meeting engagements were such, it he could attend himself.

see the preachers together Seminary debt. He seem at first, that if we held such : be best to review the proceed meeting, but finally said, subject might do good, and Willitt, and have him bring use of the meeting. The stated to me for not having name," was this :- He had meet the other Presiding day we wished to have our said, " It would not look we in my own name, unless I there myself; " but others cand if he did not attend the siding Elders at Barre, he trict meeting with us.

The first time he ever inti approval of the meeting, was held. He then said he but he would not attend

mated that he should call affair. I reminded him of the co meeting was called, and as not object to having it called, "I should have been a supposed there would be objected or not." I think it a fool to object before it was not be very wing to chi.

not be very wise to object a Br. Williams, under these come out in the Herald, a in the cane, as I do, is to me. But this is not the article,